

HL

BOROUGH



OF POOLE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

*On the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the
Borough and Port of Poole*

FOR THE YEAR

1957

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and Port of Poole

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Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department
Municipal Buildings
Poole

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PREFACE

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Poole.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough and Port of Poole for the year 1957, prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health. The form of presentation suggested in Circular 1728 of 25th October, 1938 has been followed.

Apart from a sharp outbreak of Asian Influenza towards the end of the year the incidence of infection was low. Poliomyelitis, apart from one case which made a full recovery, did not appear. The scheme for preventive inoculation was pursued energetically so that the bulk of those eligible and desirous of inoculation have since been dealt with.

A marked improvement in the infant mortality rate has occurred but it remains to be seen whether this level can be held.

The first stage in the Sewerage Scheme for the elimination of pollution in Poole Bay was completed in June 1957 by the opening of the new Broadstone disposal works, and the second stage, providing for the diversion of sewage from the Old Town to Broadstone, is well in hand.

The Clean Air Act 1956, part of which came into operation in 1957, has more recently been fully implemented.

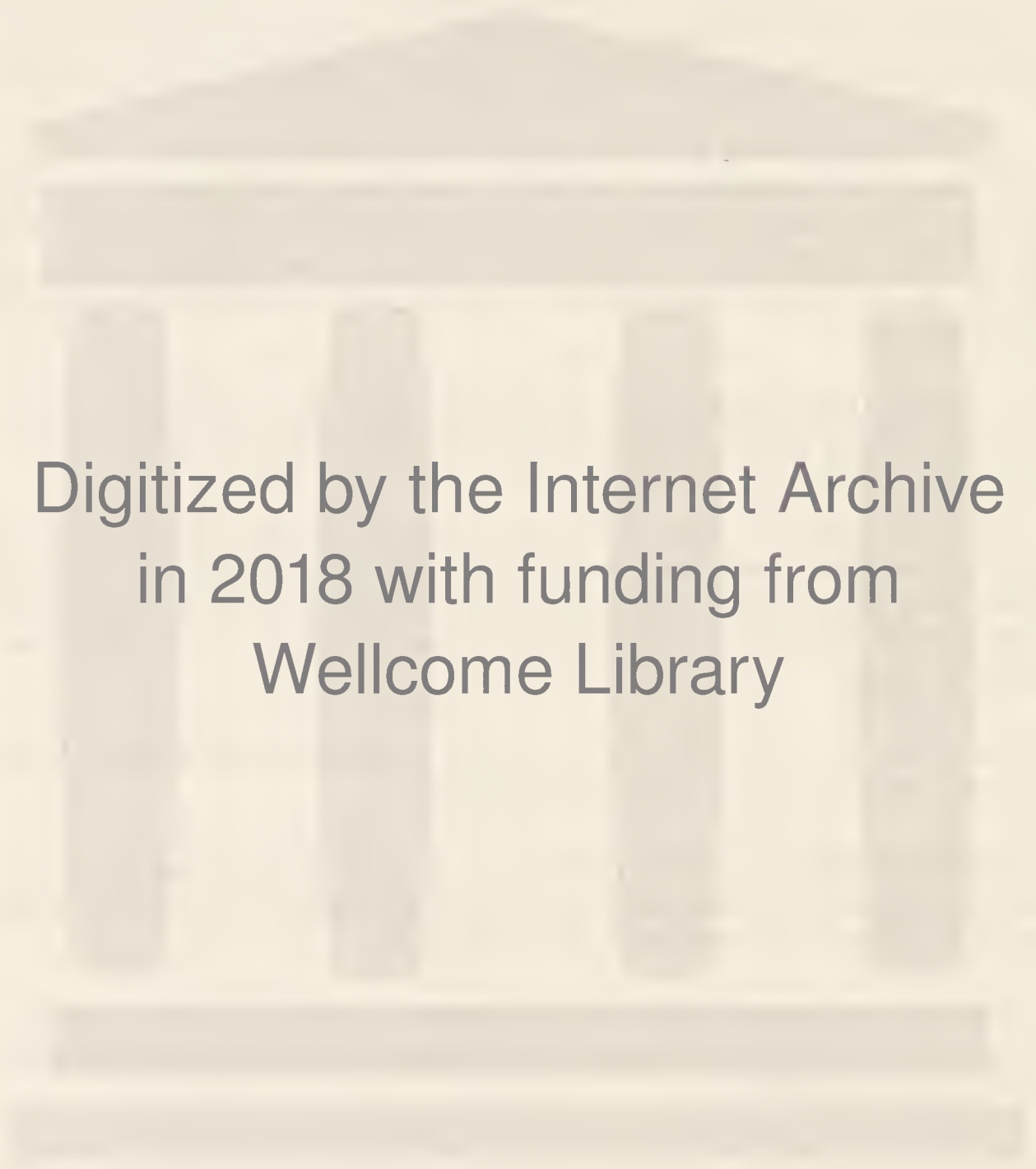
Steady progress in the representation of new areas for slum clearance has taken place, and it is hoped that the considerable work that must follow will not be unduly delayed.

The year has seen steady and satisfactory progress in the work of survey under the Food Hygiene Regulations, the bulk of which has lately been completed.

In presenting this report I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their kindness and consideration at all times, my fellow officers in other departments, and the staff of my department for their help and co-operation during the year. In particular I would record my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat, and to Mr. B. J. Fentiman, Chief Clerk to the Department, for their most able assistance in compiling this report.

JAMES HUTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.



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COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1957

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman D. A. HAYNES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. C. HART

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM	G. BRAVERY	J. BRIGHT, J.P.
A. B. HAYNES, J.P.	C. E. S. STOKES	

Councillors:

H. R. D. BAILEY	Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.
R. BILLETT	S. J. POLLARD
Mrs. J. D. COLES	Mrs. A. WILLIS
V. A. EVANS	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health
Port Medical Officer

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer
of Health
Deputy Port Medical Officer

D. S. PARKEN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector: ROBERT LEGGAT, F.A.P.H.I., Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: C. B. T. GLOVER, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:

- T. K. ASTON, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
- F. K. W. FRANCIS, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
- R. M. IMPETT, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
- R. C. STENTIFORD, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp. (Appointed 18.3.57).
- R. R. TUCKER, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
- E. H. WAKEFIELD, Cert. as Public Health Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.

Rodent Officer: G. W. SKEGGS.

Chief Clerk: B. J. FENTIMAN

Senior Clerk: J. WAY (Appointed 2.12.57).

Clerks: Miss S. MACKAY, Mrs. M. FOWLER, Mr. D. HERBERT, Mrs. B. BURCHETT (Resigned 31.10.57).

Public Analyst: A. S. CARLOS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon: Lt.-Col. J. S. KINGSTON, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

PART I

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

- (1) Area of Borough. 15,641 acres, not including 2,220 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.
- (2) Population:
- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (a) As estimated by Registrar General at 30th June, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87,440 |
| (b) Census, 1951: Registrar General's Preliminary Report | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,958 |
- (3) Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book) as at December, 1957
- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,317 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
- (4) Rateable Value at 31st March, 1957
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------|
| ... | ... | £1,273,969 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | ... | £5,056 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

No coastal resort has been endowed with a lovelier setting than that of Poole, and its development in recent years has been planned with great consideration for the preservation of its natural beauty. The modern Borough, some 25 square miles in extent, has been developed from the historic seaport situated within its extensive land-locked Harbour, and is now the largest town in Dorset and the second largest in the south-western counties of England.

Owing to its situation, the whole borough is a natural sun-trap. The climate is almost a perpetual spring, the heat in summer being tempered by the extensive area of tidal waters and the cold in winter time being warded off by the surrounding hills.

Although the borough is essentially a residential district, it maintains within and on its boundaries a considerable number of light industries and traditional undertakings. In the latter category are shipbuilding and marine engineering; china clay mining; manufacture of tiles, pottery and china; stoneware; pre-cast concrete products and paving; art metalwork; agricultural products; brushes and brooms; garden ornaments; timberwork; ships' joinery; mineral waters. Other industries include pure chemicals; cosmetics; printing; compressors and pumps; aircraft tooling; foundry products; engineering; industrial models; coachbuilding; electrical works; thermal insulation; scaffolding; church, bank and school fittings; confectionery and food processing.

Section A

For recent years the condition of the labour market has been as shown below:

Year	Average of Unemployment	Unemployment as at December
1945	69	299
1946	246	342
1947	360	430
1948	498	685
1949	495	540
1950	437	493
1951	356	396
1952	507	723
1953	574	707
1954	415	372
1955	245	313
1956	387	598
1957	615	603

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1957

I am indebted to the Borough Meteorological Observer, Mr. L. Smith, for the following meteorological data:

Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine in 1957 exceeded those of 1956 by 3.2 hours, the total for the year being 1808.9 hours. The sunniest month was June with a total of 316.0 hours, a daily average of 10.5 hours. This is an increase of 37.1 hours on last year's sunniest month. The daily average for the whole year was 4.9 hours and the longest period of sunshine in a single day was 15.4 hours on the 12th June.

Rainfall

The total rainfall was 27.92 inches, this being 1.74 inches below last year's total. February was the wettest month with a total of 4.27 inches, a decrease of 1.39 inches on last year's wettest month. The driest month was April with a total of only .16 inch.

Wind

During the year 10 moderate gales were recorded—Beaufort Scale No. 7, equivalent to a speed of approximately 30 knots.

Taken to eight compass points, the number of days for each direction were:

Direction	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
No. of days	40	44	22	16	17	103	41	36

There were 46 calms, or days without wind.

Temperature

The average maximum temperature was 59.0°F. and the average minimum 43.1°F., thus giving a summer and winter range of 15.9°F. June came as the warmest month with an average maximum temperature of 72.5°F. as against 69.0°F. in July, 1956.

December was the coldest month with an average temperature of 34.0°F. compared with February, 1956 with 24.7°F.

The highest maximum temperature recorded during the whole

year was 86°F. on the 15th and 17th June and the lowest minimum reading was 21°F. on the evening of the 4th/5th December, 1957.

Summary of Temperatures

		Average Max. Temp.	Average Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Sunshine
January ...	...	50.2	36.0	2.73	59.8
February ...	...	49.4	36.6	4.57	81.2
March ...	...	55.0	43.1	2.57	108.3
April ...	...	58.8	40.3	.16	199.4
May ...	...	62.2	42.2	1.79	243.4
June ...	...	72.5	47.6	1.59	316.0
July ...	...	71.6	54.3	2.42	216.5
August ...	...	70.0	52.6	2.69	191.3
September ...	...	64.6	48.9	2.77	136.8
October ...	...	—	44.7	2.51	113.8
November ...	...	48.2	37.1	2.15	72.9
December ...	...	47.0	34.0	2.27	69.5

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957

As supplied by the Registrar General

				Total	Male	Female
Live Births						
Total registered	...	...	...	1137	567	570
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	1075	537	538
Illegitimate...	...	...	...	62	30	32
Stillbirths						
Total registered	...	...	...	24	10	14
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	24	10	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths						
Total registered	...	...	...	1090	564	526
Maternal Mortality						
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, etc....	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths from Special Causes						
Cancer ...	...	...	...	192	92	100
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infant Mortality						
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :						
Total registered	...	...	...	22	12	10
Legitimate	...	...	...	20	11	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	1

Section A

	Comparative Statistics (Where available)	
	Poole	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, mid-1957	13	16.1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.274	0.37
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	12.5	11.5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
All causes	—	0.39
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	19.4	23.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.6	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32.3	—
Death Rates per 1,000 population		
Tuberculosis—pulmonary ...	0.080	0.095
non-pulmonary ...	0.023	0.012
Cancer	2.196	2.088

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1957

(Supplied by the Registrar General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2	7
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3. Syphilitic Disease	3	1	4
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	13	11	24
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	30	6	36
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	20	20
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	9	9
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	49	54	103
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	—	4
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	70	87	157
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	144	86	230
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	12	15
20. Other Heart Disease	56	103	159
21. Other Circulatory Disease	32	26	58
22. Influenza	9	5	14
23. Pneumonia	19	19	38
24. Bronchitis	24	7	31
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	15	5	20
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	3	6
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	4	6
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	4	10
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	14	—	14
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	3	8	11
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	36	27	63
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	5	11
34. All Other Accidents	9	13	22
35. Suicide	7	5	12
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
TOTAL	564	526	1090

Section A

VITAL STATISTICS — POOLE — 1901 to 1957

Year	Population	Infantile Mortality*	Birth Rate†	Death Rate†	Marriage Rate†	Cancer Death Rate†	Pulmonary Tuberc. Death Rate†
1901	19461	93	27.4	13.9	—	—	—
1911	† 38886	126	24.0	14.0	14.1	—	—
1921	† 43649	73.6	21.8	11.9	16.7	1.2	0.96
1931	† 57211	43.2	15.9	12.5	16.5	1.81	0.85
1932	58230	55.2	15.8	11.7	15.1	1.58	0.65
1933	L 63510	46.4	16.0	11.7	16.1	1.50	0.61
1934	64380	40.5	15.4	11.5	16.2	1.96	0.50
1935	65600	45.5	15.1	11.7	16.8	1.84	0.79
1936	66820	51.2	16.8	12.1	16.9	1.89	0.55
1937	67990	45.6	15.4	12.1	16.9	1.63	0.39
1938	68860	50.0	14.9	11.5	16.9	1.77	0.46
1939	69890	40.2	14.6	11.4	22.9	1.73	0.51
1940	72820	51.8	14.0	13.1	20.1	2.02	0.51
1941	69960	53.5	15.0	13.5	19.0	2.0	0.51
1942	69940	47.0	17.6	13.5	18.7	1.8	0.56
1943	68200	37.0	17.0	14.1	15.8	2.1	0.44
1944	67810	36.9	19.9	13.1	14.8	1.97	0.54
1945	69880	53.6	18.1	12.9	21.1	2.23	0.43
1946	76330	36.1	19.6	12.3	18.4	1.52	0.59
1947	78720	22.2	21.0	12.4	19.2	1.96	0.46
1948	80480	30.2	16.3	11.1	19.1	1.69	0.41
1949	81130	18.9	15.9	12.4	17.1	1.96	0.29
1950	82140	21.9	14.9	12.6	16.9	2.17	0.32
1951	† 82958	31.6	14.8	13.5	16.8	1.83	0.19
1952	83270	31.4	13.9	12.5	15.0	2.26	0.28
1953	83520	24.8	13.5	12.7	15.4	2.33	0.18
1954	84540	31.6	13.6	12.2	16.2	2.27	0.22
1955	85540	25.6	13.3	12.9	15.7	2.314	0.116
1956	86010	30.8	13.6	12.4	17.4	2.382	0.093
1957	87440	19.4	13.0	12.5	17.4	2.196	0.080

* per 1,000 related live births.

† per 1,000 of population.

‡ Census.

|| 1906 Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District.

L 1933 Borough enlarged by the addition of Canford Magna Parish.

POOLE VITAL STATISTICS

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Estimated Total Population— mid-year, in 1000's	68.86	76.33	78.72	80.48	81.13	82.14	83.00	83.27	83.52	84.54	85.54	86.01	87.44
Marriage Rate *per 1,000 popu- lation E. & W. (<i>England and Wales</i>)	16.9	18.4	19.2	19.1	17.1	16.9	16.8	15.0	15.4	16.2	15.7	17.4	17.4
Birth Rate—Live births per 1,000 population	14.9	18.0	18.6	18.2	17.1	16.4	16.5	15.9	15.6	15.4	16.0	15.8	15.4
Premature Birth Rate—per- centage of Live Births	15.1	19.6	21.0	16.3	15.9	14.9	14.8	13.9	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.0
Still Birth Rate—per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) births		20.2	21.1	18.1	16.9	15.9	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1
Death Rate					7.2	6.9	8.4	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.0
Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population)	37	27	18	21	17	21	14	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	
Infant Mortality—Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	38	27.2	24.1	23.2	22.7	22.7	23	21.3	17.4	26.5	23.3	18.4	20.7
Neo-Natal Mortality—Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births	11.5	12.3	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.6	13.5	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.5
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	11.6	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5
Deaths from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births									0.8	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.5
Perinatal Mortality (Sum of Still Birth rate and Death under 1 week rate.)	50	36.1	22.2	30.2	18.9	21.9	31.6	31.4	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.6
	53	43	41.4	33.9	32.4	29.6	29.7	27.6	24.8	31.6	25.6	30.8	19.4
		24.5	22.7	19.7	17	17	24	23	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1
					19.3	18.5	18.8	18.3	18	28.1	17.7	25.6	16.7
									17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5
	23							17.1	15.7	17.1	14.7	21.8	12.9
	20	19	17	16	16	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.3	13.9	
	3.8	0.02	0	0.74	0.77	0.79	1.59	0	0	0	0	0.84	0
	3.2	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.97	0.87	0.82	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.64	0.56	0.39
	60			38	38	37.4	38.2	38.4	33.1	43.6	38.0	40.2	33.6
	58	46	41	38	38			37.5	36.9	38.1	37.4	36.7	36.2

*Number of persons married per 1,000 population.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957

Population:

The estimated population of Poole for 1957 was 87,440, being an increase over that for 1956 of 1,430.

The age distribution at the time of the 1951 Census differed little from that of the country generally except that between 20 and 40 years there were relatively fewer and between 65 and 70 relatively more persons.

Marriage Rate: 17.4 (England and Wales: 15.4)

This figure is a definite increase over the past few years.

Birth Rate: 13.0 (England and Wales: 16.1)

(Comparability factor: 1.07)

Although the actual number of births in 1957 was similar to the average of the five preceding years the rate has fallen to the lowest recorded. The numbers for the first half of 1958, however, suggest that a rise may be expected in the full year. Nationally the birth rate has shown a tendency to rise in the past two years. The number of domiciliary confinements just exceeded the number occurring elsewhere.

Illegitimacy: 5.3 (England and Wales: 4.8—1956)

The incidence of illegitimacy in Poole shows little change.

Premature Births: 6.0 (England and Wales: 6.8—1956)

A further slight reduction in this rate gives a figure that compares favourably with the national incidence.

Stillbirths: 20.7 (England and Wales: 22.5)

The stillbirth rate shows little change and has maintained a favourable position relative to the rate for England and Wales.

Deaths. Crude rate: 12.5 (England and Wales: 11.5)

(Comparability factor: 0.87)

The index continues to compare favourably with the national one, when suitably adjusted by the comparability factor.

Infant Mortality: 19.4 (England and Wales: 23.1)

The national infant mortality rate continues to decline. In Poole, as has been explained previously, the rate tends to fluctuate somewhat and this most welcome reduction should therefore be viewed with reservation. However the general impression is good and it is to be hoped that the improvement will be maintained.

Neo-natal Deaths: 16.7 (England and Wales: 16.5)

The infant deaths occurring in the first month of life are also very much reduced approximating to the average for England and Wales. Welcome though this change may be, for the reason mentioned under infant mortality the figure should be accepted with caution.

Infant Deaths under one week: 12.9 (England and Wales 13.9 in 1956).

The rate of infant deaths under 1 week compared favourably with the national incidence in 1956 and is a marked improvement on previous years. Similar care should be exercised as to its significance as applies in the two preceding paragraphs.

Perinatal Mortality: 33.6 (England and Wales 36.2) (Sum of still-birth rate and deaths under 1 week rate)

The general fall in infant deaths is again reflected in this excellent rate which it is hoped may continue.

Maternal Mortality: 0 (England and Wales: 0.39)

In the past six years with the exception of one death from criminal abortion, there have been no maternal deaths in Poole.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratories

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health directs the Public Health Laboratory Service. One of the constituent laboratories, under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King, is located at Boscombe. This laboratory serves the area covered by Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch, West Hants and East Dorset. During the year 1957 a total of 4,239 specimens from Poole was examined.

The laboratory undertakes the examination of specimens for the diagnosis of cases or suspected carriers of any infectious disease. It also undertakes for public health authorities the bacteriological examination of drinking and swimming-bath water and of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs as distributed to the public.

Ambulance Services

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, this service is provided by the Dorset County Council. The Poole Section of the Ambulance Service is located in the ambulance station in Churchfield Road, Poole (Telephone: Poole 294 Emergency)—Poole 1274 Enquiries), where a day and night service is maintained. The staff consists of one Supervisor, one Deputy Supervisor and twelve driver-attendants. Four first-line ambulances, one ambulance coach for the transport of special children, and three Utilicon sitting ambulances were in operation, four first-line ambulances, and 3 Utilicons being equipped with radio-telephone.

The Hospital Car Service, for the conveyance of sitting cases, consisting of voluntary drivers, also is controlled from this station.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing service in the Borough is carried out by the Dorset County Nursing Association in their capacity as agents for the Dorset County Council. The headquarters of the Home Nursing Service in Poole is at 464 Ashley Road, Parkstone (Telephone: Parkstone 1948).

A total of 50,685 visits was paid during 1957, and the number of individual cases attended was 2,051.

Clinics and Treatment Centres as at 31st December, 1957

(a) School Clinics

The School Clinic, 67 Market Street, Poole	Monday, 9 a.m.
The School Clinic, Shillito Road, Branksome	Friday, 9 a.m.
Hamworthy Clinic	Tuesday, 9 a.m.; Friday, 2.15 p.m.
Broadstone	Thursday, 3rd and 5th, at 9 a.m.
Kemp Welch School	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Trinidad School	Monday, 2.15 p.m.
Sylvan School	Tuesday, 2.15 p.m.

(b) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic—Medical Officer's Session. (By Appointment)

67 Market Street, Poole 3rd Monday, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics—Midwives' Sessions. (By Appointment)

The Clinic, Shillito Road, Every Wednesday and Thursday,
Parkstone 2 p.m.

Hamworthy Clinic Every Thursday, 2 p.m.

The Church Hall, Milne Road, Every Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Waterloo

Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Every Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Poole

Wallisdown, St. Saviour's Church, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Scott Road

Relaxation Classes, Hamworthy Every Monday, 2 p.m.
Clinic

(c) Contraception Clinic. (By Appointment)

Hamworthy Clinic Monday, 10 a.m. 2nd and 4th Monday,
2 p.m.

(d) Infant Welfare Centres

The Clinic, Shillito Road, Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.
Parkstone

*67 Market Street, Old Town Wednesday, 10 a.m.

*Methodist Church Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Creekmoor

*Methodist Church Hall, Oakdale 1st and 3rd Friday, 2 p.m.

*St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road, Every Thursday, 2 p.m.
Wallisdown

*War Memorial Hall, Broadstone Every Thursday, 2 p.m.

Newtown Conservative Hall, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday
Ringwood Road 2 p.m.

*Hamworthy Clinic Wednesday, 2 p.m.

*Longfleet Congregational 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Church Hall

*Church of the Good Shepherd, Thursday (except 5th) 10 a.m.
Rossmore

*St. John Ambulance Brigade 1st and 3rd Thursday, 10 a.m.
Headquarters, 4 St. Peter's Road,
Parkstone

*St. Aldhelm's Church Hall 1st and 3rd Thursday, 2 p.m.

Waterloo Community Hall, 1st, 3rd, 5th Tuesday, 2 p.m.; 4th
Plantation Road Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Canford Magna 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.

(e) Diphtheria Immunisation, Smallpox Vaccination and Whooping Cough Inoculations

The Clinic, Shillito Road 1st and 3rd Monday, 2 p.m.

Hamworthy Clinic 3rd Tuesday, 10.45-11.45 a.m. (Im-
munisation); 1st Tuesday, 10.45-
11.45 a.m. (Vaccination)

Waterloo Community Hall, 4th Wednesday, 10 a.m. (Vaccination,
Plantation Road Immunisation & Whooping Cough)

Newtown Conservative Hall, 1st Thursday, 2 p.m.
Ringwood Road

Canford Magna, Village Hall 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Oakdale Methodist Church Hall 3rd Friday, 2 p.m.

Section B

Church of the Good Shepherd, Rossmore	1st Thursday, 10 a.m.
St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road	2nd Thursday, 2 p.m.
War Memorial Hall, Broadstone	4th Thursday, 2 p.m.
Longfleet Congregational Church Hall	3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation, Smallpox Vaccination and Whooping Cough Inoculations are also given at the Child Welfare Centres marked *.

- (f) **Speech Therapy Clinic**

Herbert Carter School, Blandford Road, Hamworthy	Thursday, 10 a.m.
Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole	Monday, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Friday. 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
- (g) **Child Guidance Clinic**

Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole	Tuesday and Wednesday at 9.15 a.m. Alternate Thursday, 2 p.m.
--	--
- (h) **Asthma Clinic**

Burlea Towers, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole	Thursday, 2 p.m.
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Hospitals

Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole	{	Medical beds	...	...	...	51
		Surgical beds	...	...	...	45
		Obstetric beds	...	...	...	28
Gynaecological beds		...	...	...	16	
Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ringwood Road		Orthopaedic beds	...	...	...	25
		Private Wards beds	...	...	...	7
		Staff Sick Bay beds	...	...	...	3
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mary's Road, Poole		Amenity Ward beds	...	...	...	3
		Geriatrics beds	...	...	...	102
		Infectious Diseases beds	...	...	...	60
	Unclassified	...	...	...	40	
Total					...	380

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

There are four systems of water supply in the Borough:

Poole Waterworks Undertaking.—This serves over 90 per cent. of the population.

Bournemouth and District Water Company.—This serves the parts of the Borough adjoining Bournemouth and Wimborne and supplies between 7,000 and 8,000 people.

The Canford School Supply.—This private system supplies about 600 people in Canford Magna.

Private Supplies.—Spring or well supplies in the outlying rural areas of the Borough.

Some notes on these four systems are given below:

(a) Public Water Supplies

Poole Waterworks Undertaking

The Annual Report for 1949 contained some notes on the history of the Poole Water Undertaking by the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, Mr. Richard S. Rendle, M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

The main supply for the district is provided by the Corporation Waterworks Undertaking. The supply is obtained from wells in the chalk at Corfe Mullen and Sturminster Marshall, their depths being 170 ft. and 280 ft. respectively. The raw waters are hard but that from Corfe Mullen is softened by a modern "cold lime" process and filtered through rapid gravity filters. Both supplies are chlorinated and ammoniated to give residuals of available chlorine throughout the area of supply. The water was maintained at a high standard of purity throughout the year and was sufficient to meet all demands.

During the year, 147 samples were taken from consumers' taps by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, and on all occasions the water was found to be within Class I (Ministry of Health Report No. 71 (1939) Classification). In addition, 147 samples, taken by the Waterworks' Chemist were without exception within Class I and the maximum Agar Agar Plate Count at 37°C was found to be 6.

Four complete chemical analyses were made during the year by the Public Analyst and were reported as satisfactory. A copy of a typical report is given below.

Throughout the year a daily check of residual chlorine was made on samples taken from all parts of the area of supply, and in the control of the treatment plant, samples were taken by the Waterworks Undertaking every six hours.

Bacteriological examination of the raw water gave the following results:—

Source	Number Samples	M.O.H. Classification				Max. P.C. at 37°C.	Coli I demonstrated
		I	II	III	IV		
Corfe Mullen	44	10	17	13	4	700	2 samples
Sturminster Marshall	10	0	0	2	8	240	Nil

As the water is derived from the upper chalk, it has no plumbosolvent action.

Section C

The fluoride content of the distributed water was 0.07 parts per million (4 samples).

Within the area of supply in the Borough all houses are supplied direct and none by means of standpipes. During the year 8,416 yards of main were laid. The amount of water supplied was 1,140 million gallons.

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of water from the Poole Corporation Waterworks supply on the 30th January, 1958.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned sample with the following results:

Chemical Analysis (results expressed in parts per million)							
Ammonia, free	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
„ albuminoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Nitrates, as Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.83
Oxygen absorbed in 15 mins. at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19
„ „ 4 hrs. „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.33
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.65
Chlorine as Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.5
Hardness, temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	138.6
„ permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8
„ total	...	...	...	...	...	...	147.4
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	287.0
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.65
Appearance:	Colourless and clear						
Odour:	None						
Metals:	Iron, 0.03 p.p.m.; Zinc, trace; Copper and Lead, Nil.						
Free Chlorine:	0.14.						

Bacteriological Examination:

Coliform Organisms grown at 37°C. in 48 hours, per ml	Nil
Total Organisms grown on Agar Agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	Nil per 1 ml.
Total Organisms grown on Agar Agar at 22°C. in 72 hrs.	4 per 1 ml.

Remarks:

This is a very satisfactory water, both chemically and bacteriologically, and of good organic purity, and in my opinion it is very suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

5th February, 1958.

Bournemouth and District Water Company

On the eastern and northern boundaries of the Borough about 2,000 houses are within the supply area of the Bournemouth and District Water Company. In 1957, 62 samples of this supply were taken by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth and all found to be of the standard of Class I.

The fluoride content of the water is 0.10 p.p.m. (average).

The supply was ample throughout the year. A copy of a recent chemical analysis of this water is given below:

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of average Town water supplied to the Borough of Poole, 1957.

B.Coliform P.N. in 100 c.c's. ...	0	Colour (Burgess Scale) ...	...	7
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C.	0	Filtrability Index ...	...	—
Agar Cultures 48 hours at 37°C.	2	pH ...	...	7.68
Agar Cultures 72 hours at 22°C.	64	Electrical Conductivity at 20°C.	...	430
Cl.Welchii Reaction ...	—	Residual NH ₂ Cl ...	...	0.03

Results in Parts Per Million :

Chlorine in Chlorides ...	18.0	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	202.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	3.2	Silica as SiO ₂ ...	14.0
Nitrogen in Nitrites ...	0.008	Phosphates as P ₂ O ₅ ...	—
Free Ammonia ...	0.010	Iron as Fe ...	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.008	Total Solids + Suspended ...	—
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.054	Total Dissolved Solids ...	288.0
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.045	Total Hardness ...	232.0
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs. at 37°C.)	0.41	Carbonate Hardness ...	202.0
Dissolved Oxygen ...	10.9	Noncarbonate Hardness ...	30.0
Free Carbon Dioxide ...	5.0		

(b) Private Water Supplies

In the Northern area of the Borough a population of about 600 in Canford Magna is supplied with water from a private supply belonging to Canford School. The supply is taken from a steel-lined artesian borehole in the underlying chalk at Canford and the water is hard. Automatic chlorination is carried out before distribution.

During the year 51 samples of treated water were taken for bacteriological examination and all were reported as Class I. 49 samples of the raw water were obtained during the year. Of these 44 were reported as Class I, 1 as Class III and 4 as Class IV.

In the rural part of Canford area, outside the area of the piped supplies there are 7 houses on small private supplies, i.e. springs and wells. During the year 14 samples were taken from these supplies. Of these, 7 were "Class I" (highly satisfactory), 3 were Class III (suspicious) and 4 were Class IV (unsatisfactory). The 7 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from shallow wells situated in isolated areas where alternative supplies are not available.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewerage in the Borough is designed on the "separate" system, separate sewers being provided for soil and road surface water drainage. Roof and surface water drainage from individual premises is chiefly disposed of in soakaways.

There are four main sewerage systems in the Borough. The principal system drains Poole, Longfleet, Parkstone and Sandbanks and discharges into the sea at Shore Road. Another system drains Newtown, Rossmore, Wallisdown, Branksome and Canford Cliffs and discharges into the sea at Branksome Chine. At Sandbanks the outfall is 1,800 feet from the shore and at Branksome Chine 1,050 feet. At both outfalls discharge is by pumping at all tides, the sewage being treated by disintegration and chlorination carried out in the pumps on the shore end of the outfall sewers.

Two smaller areas, Broadstone and Hamworthy, are drained separately to sewage disposal works. Broadstone is drained to modern activated sludge sewage disposal works at Creekmoor from which the filtered effluent is discharged into Holes Bay near Fleets Bridge. Hamworthy is drained to a smaller and older disposal plant on the southern shores of Holes Bay into which the effluent is discharged.

One private sewage disposal works situated at Canford Magna drains Canford School and part of the village. The effluent from this plant is discharged ultimately into the River Stour.

The greater part of the Canford area and the western end of Hamworthy, approximately 7,000 acres in extent and mostly semi-rural in character, are unsewered and in these areas drainage is mainly by cesspools, septic tanks or small disposal plants.

During the year 2.02 miles of new sewers were constructed in the Borough. Of this total approximately 87 per cent. was constructed on new private estate development, while the remainder was for flooding relief on the existing public sewerage system.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

For the past two years work has been proceeding on a re-organisation of the sewerage and sewage disposal systems of the Borough designed to deal with urgent problems arising from the overloading of the Sandbanks Road/Shore Road trunk sewer and at the same time reduce the volume of sewage being discharged into the Bay.

The first stage of the work was completed with the opening of the new sewage disposal works at Broadstone in June, 1957. The second stage, involving the diversion of the sewage of the Old Town area to Broadstone, is already in progress. The third stage—the diversion of the sewage of Hamworthy to the new works at Broadstone will be started in 1958. Subsequent stages will provide for the extension of the Broadstone Works to deal with a further 15,000 population and the diversion of the drainage of Longfleet and Oakdale areas to the new works.

Ultimately all sewage will be diverted away from the Bay for treatment at Broadstone.

Unsewered Areas

The major unsewered areas of the Borough are Hamworthy (western end), Waterloo (old part), Merley, Canford Magna and Bearwood.

When the sewerage schemes outlined above have been completed it will be practicable to sewer the western end of Hamworthy and the remainder of Waterloo. Application has been made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval of a scheme to sewer the Merley and Canford Magna areas to the sewage disposal works to be constructed by the Wimborne Urban District Council

on the north side of the River Stour opposite Canford Magna. The sewerage of these four areas would result in the elimination of some 500 cesspools and 125 pail closets, i.e. a reduction of over 62 per cent. of the cesspool and pail closet systems in the Borough.

So far no proposals have been formulated for the sewerage of the Bearwood area of Canford where the danger arising from the lack of main drainage is greatest. In this area there are over 150 cesspools or septic tank drainage systems, many of which are situated in very close proximity to the watercourses and streams. Since the area was taken over in 1933 all known sources of direct pollution of streams have been cut out, but many of the cesspools and septic tanks are situated so close to water courses that indirect pollution through soakage and sub-soil percolation is almost inevitable and direct pollution from overflowing cesspools may occur at any time. This ever-present risk of pollution of streams forms a source of potential danger which will not be removed until the area is sewerage.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 844 cesspools and 185 pail-closets in the Borough, distributed as follows:

					<i>Cesspools</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>
Parkstone	...	...	...	...	51	12
Poole	...	...	...	...	1	—
Hamworthy	...	...	...	...	118	56
Oakdale	...	...	...	...	27	5
Creekmoor	...	...	...	...	23	19
Waterloo	...	...	...	...	32	22
Broadstone	...	...	...	...	33	—
Merley	...	...	...	...	257	25
Oakley	...	...	...	...	87	17
Canford	...	...	...	...	57	29
Knighton	...	...	...	...	32	—
Bearwood	...	...	...	...	126	—
					844	185

During 1957, 7 drainage systems were connected to the sewer. 20 new cesspools were constructed.

The Council provides a full cesspool-emptying service for the un-sewered areas of the Borough. Pail-closets are also emptied by the Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

These services are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department under the direction of the Roads & Engineering Committee. I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summarised figures applicable to the year ending 31st March, 1958.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal (combined)

Net cost for year 1957-58	...	...	...	£66,851
Net cost per ton collected	...	...	...	£3 4s. 8d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£764
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£2,180
Cwts collected per 1,000 population per day				13 cwts
Tonnage of refuse collected for year	...	...	...	20,659 tons

Street Cleaning

Total mileage of roads cleaned	...	...	...	145.6 miles
Net cost per mile	...	...	...	£162 7s.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£271

Gulley Cleansing

Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	...	...	...	£147 4s.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£22

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is by separation and incineration. The plant, constructed in 1938, is heavily overloaded and this has resulted in some nuisance from the incomplete combustion of the refuse. Two additional cells will be constructed in 1958, and it is hoped that this 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. increase in furnace capacity will eliminate the trouble experienced in the past two or three years. Dust screenings are disposed of by tipping. Ample disposal areas are available in the numerous disused claypits in the district, but experience has shewn that the tipping of this material requires to be rigidly controlled during the summer months if fly nuisance is to be avoided. Some 800 tons of paper, 850 tons of tins and considerable quantities of other materials are recovered annually by the separation plant and sold.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

In 1957 the Public Health Inspectorate of the Borough consisted of one Chief Inspector, one Deputy Chief Inspector, four District Inspectors, one Housing Inspector and one Meat Inspector. One District Inspector's post is vacant. The Inspectors carry out all the normal duties of Public Health Inspectors and in addition the duties of Food Inspectors, Food and Drugs Sampling Officers and Diseases of Animals Inspectors for the Borough. The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Inspector have also duties as Port Health Inspector and Deputy Port Health Inspector respectively.

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 18,700.

1,093 complaints were received and investigated.

A summary of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year is given in the following tabular statement:

TABULAR SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK IN 1957

Visits

Animals :

Diseases of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Pet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Stables and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Keeping of other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Drainage : 3323

Food :

Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	589
Meat Inspection (slaughterhouse and Food Factory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	389
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	703
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

Food Premises :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	345
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mobile food units	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	722

Housing :

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5502
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	295

Infection :

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	805
Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

Industrial hygiene :

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rag flock premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	177

Public places :

Places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Swimming pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

Section C

Refuse :

Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Water Supply :

Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399

General :

Persons in need of care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
General visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1314
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651
Total number of inspections and visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18700

Work done

Housing:

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
No. of houses requiring repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
No. of houses repaired without formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
No. of houses repaired after formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54

Drainage:

Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Certificate tests carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Disinfections, etc., carried out:

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106

General:

Food premises—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Industrial premises—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Premises on which animals kept—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Premises cleared of vermin or pests (other than rodents)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Other premises—number where defects remedied or nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1093

Notices :

No. of Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1078
No of Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1080
No. of Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
No. of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Owing to shortage of staff it has still not been possible for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out a systematic survey and inspection of all shops (other than food shops) and offices, but some 81 premises were inspected and in 6 instances notices were served for improvement of conditions.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

Since 1945 the Council have exercised strict control over the development of land for the siting of holiday camps or residential caravans. As a result of adherence to this policy the area is free from unsightly camps, caravans and moveable dwellings which disfigure so much of the coastal strip of southern England. It is the policy of the Council to approve the development of land for holiday camps only where the Council own the land and lease it for private development on approved lines. By this policy the Council retain effective control of camps by restricting their use to bona-fide holiday caravanners, and so prevent deterioration of the amenities of the district.

In pursuance of this policy the Council acquired 128 acres of land fronting on to Poole Harbour at Rockley Point, Hamworthy, and have leased some 60 acres for development as a holiday camp along lines agreed with the Council. Construction of the roads, sewers and permanent buildings commenced at the end of 1955 and the camp was opened in April, 1956. The present capacity is 685 caravans but development is still proceeding. The camp is provided with permanent administrative buildings, club rooms, restaurant, shops, laundry and ablution and sanitary blocks and equipped with all the facilities and amenities essential in a modern holiday centre. The camp is for holiday caravans only and during the winter months all caravans are parked and the camp closed.

The only other camp in the Borough was that of a religious organisation who have been given temporary Town Planning consent for the use of a site for a tented camp for a period of 42 days during the school holidays for a maximum of 150 persons. This camp is under strict control and no trouble has been experienced.

It is part of the general policy of the Council not to encourage the use of caravans for residential purposes and licences are granted only in the case of persons who are owners of building plots who are prepared to build as soon as plans have been approved and who undertake to comply with the standard sanitary conditions prescribed by the Council. No licences were issued under this arrangement in 1957.

The presence of large tracts of heath in the outlying parts of the Borough has always been an attraction for gipsies and gipsy-type families. The latter in particular frequently try to "squat" on the outlying heath and lanes, but by keeping such areas under constant observation and acting promptly in conjunction with the owners of the land it has been possible so far to prevent the establishment of any camps or settlements of this type. It is becoming increasingly difficult to deal

with these families. They are not travellers and are determined not to leave the neighbourhood but to live under the most primitive insanitary conditions on the outskirts of the residential areas, where they are a nuisance and a menace to the community from their anti-social habits and behaviour. Existing legislation is totally inadequate to deal with this situation and the provision of adequate power to control such "squatting" is long overdue.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was the most important administrative step forward in the prevention of air pollution since the Public Health Act, 1875. The main purposes of the Act are:

- (a) to prohibit the emission of dark smoke from chimneys, railway engines and vessels, subject to certain qualifications;
- (b) to prohibit the installation of new industrial furnaces unless they are capable, so far as practicable, of being operated without emitting smoke and are provided with chimneys of adequate height;
- (c) to require that the emission of grit and dust from existing industrial furnaces shall be minimised, and that new industrial furnaces burning pulverised fuel or substantial quantities of other solid fuel shall be provided with grit-arresting equipment; and
- (d) to empower local authorities by order, subject to confirmation by the Minister concerned, to declare "smoke control areas", in which the emission of smoke from chimneys will constitute an offence.

The provisions relating to new premises, furnaces, chimneys, etc., and the creation of smoke control areas came into operation on the 31st December, 1956, and the remainder of the provisions (i.e., those which generally speaking deal with existing premises and conditions) become effective on the 1st June, 1958. Thus 1957 has been a year of transition and it will be at least another year before the full effect of the Act begins to become apparent.

Poole is not an industrial area in the generally accepted sense of the term but, nevertheless, there are within the area of the Borough two of the largest coal consuming plants in the region in the electricity power station and the gas works, while the basic industries of the district—the manufacture of bricks, pipes and pottery—consume considerable quantities of raw fuel under conditions which inevitably give rise to the production of smoke, grit and fumes. It is to be regretted that these three main sources of air pollution in this district will be controlled for the purposes of the Clean Air Act by the Alkali Inspectorate instead of by the local authority and their staff who are on the spot and familiar with local conditions, and it is to be hoped that at least it will be possible to establish a close liaison between the Public Health Inspectorate and the Alkali Inspectorate in relation to these industries.

Apart from the scheduled industries there are a considerable number of factories in the Borough and the juxtaposition of industrial and residential areas makes it essential that emission of smoke and grit from industrial premises be eliminated.

No proposals for smoke control areas have yet been formulated but the Council have adopted a building bye-law under Section 24 of the Act requiring the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as practicable the emission of smoke. This will ensure that suitable appliances are installed in new buildings which later may be included in a smoke control area.

Since the 1st February, 1950, systematic measurement of atmospheric pollution by smoke, grit and sulphur has been carried out in the Borough in conjunction with the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Four stations, each equipped with a deposit gauge and a lead-peroxide instrument are sited to the north-east of the Old Town area in the direction of the prevailing wind from the main industrial area of the town. A fifth station is sited in the immediate vicinity of the gas works. The stations are maintained by the Public Health Department but all measurements and analyses of deposits are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., whose report on the recordings for 1957 is appended.

It should be noted that these results are not typical of the atmospheric condition of the Borough as a whole but only of the area in and adjoining the principal industrial part of the town where the maximum pollution occurs.

Report on Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution in the Borough of Poole during the year 1957

The two main sources of pollution of the air in the Borough are the Electricity Power Station at Hamworthy and the Gasworks at Poole.

In order to obtain records of the deposit falling in the area, four stations were selected in 1950 and so sited as to be in the path of the prevailing south-westerly winds. These are:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Distance from Power Station</i>	<i>Distance from Poole Gasworks</i>
I.	Old Council Offices	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile W.
II.	Central Fire Station	1 mile N.E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.
III.	Municipal Buildings	$1\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E.	1 mile N.E.
IV.	Poole Cemetery	2 miles N.E.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E.

In September, 1953, a fifth station was selected, with special reference to the Gasworks:

V.	Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road	1 mile E.	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E.
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Section C

Monthly observations have been made according to the methods laid down by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and which are used at over 1,800 stations sited in all parts of England.

The pollution of the atmosphere is caused by smoke and fumes. The smoke contains solid particles, principally composed of soot and grit, derived from ashes. These are continually falling, and are washed from the atmosphere by rain. The method of estimation consists of collection of the rain in a large rain gauge (about 12 inches in diameter) and from this to determine:

- (a) The total insoluble deposit
- (b) The combined solids (representing soot)
- (c) The mineral matter (representing grit and ash)
- (d) The soluble solids in the rain.

Fumes in the atmosphere derive chiefly from the burning of coal and oil and from industrial processes. The most detrimental constituent of fumes is acid, particularly sulphuric acid, and this is largely responsible for damage to metals and stonework. Definite estimation of fumes is not carried out but an empirical figure is obtained by mean rate of sulphonation of a "standard lead peroxide candle" exposed to the atmosphere in an approved louvered box. Since all the sulphur collected is estimated as sulphate, the results are expressed as a rate of sulphation of the candle, i.e. the weight of sulphur compounds (reported as Sulphur Trioxide, the anhydride of Sulphuric Acid) by a standard area of 100 sq. cms., and the figures quoted as milligrams per day.

Rainfall. Table I gives the figures obtained each year and also the average at each site for the period during which observations have been made.

It is interesting to note that certain areas, particularly the Central Fire Station and Park Lake Road (Stations II and V), consistently receive far less rain than the other areas. Further, the Table shows that since 1950, 1953 was the driest year and 1951 the wettest.

Deposited Matter. The yearly figures for the deposited matter in its various forms are shown in Table II, together with the average covering the period during which the stations have been in operation.

The soot, ash and grit are almost entirely derived from smoke coming from chimneys, both factory and domestic. In the case of the Power Station the furnaces were originally built for combustion of pulverised coal, but now oil fuel is also used.

Ash and Grit. The total deposited during the year is less than during 1956, but at the Old Council Offices, Market Street (Station I) there has been an increase.

Soot and Combustible Matter. There has been a slight increase in the amount at Poole Cemetery (Station IV). This was because of a large fire at a nearby Pottery, which caused the deposit of soot in December 1957 to rise to 10.96 tons per square mile.

Sulphur Trioxide. Details of the Sulphur Trioxide, calculated as milligrams per day on an area of 100 sq. cms. are given in Table III, together with the average for the past eight years in the case of Stations I-IV and five years for Station V.

The results obtained during 1957 were very similar to those of previous years and show that the highest results for Sulphur Trioxide were obtained in the Central Fire Station and Park Lake Road Areas.

A summary of the observations at the various stations are given in Table IV attached to this report.

In general the rainfall was considerably lower in 1957 than in previous years and there has not been any marked increase in the atmospheric pollution as shown by the investigations carried out.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc., (Lond.) F.R.I.C.
Public Analyst.

TABLE I
Total rainfall, measured in inches

Station	i Old Council Offices	ii Central Fire Station	iii Municipal Buildings	iv Poole Cemetery	v Swimming Baths
1950	35.14	30.08	34.48	33.20	—
1951	42.84	35.58	42.54	39.65	—
1952	29.78	26.96	29.70	27.72	—
1953	22.68	18.70	22.70	21.77	6.37
1954	33.00	26.38	34.13	31.77	19.85
1955	29.35	25.66	28.40	25.26	22.30
1956	30.86	27.08	29.34	27.85	24.84
1957	27.80	22.45	27.50	23.71	20.64
Aver- age	31.43	26.61	31.10	28.87	21.91

Notes: Station V in operation for 4 months only in 1953.
Figures for 1954 and 1957 are for 11 months only on account of breakages of apparatus.

TABLE II
Total Deposited Matter in Tons per Square Mile

Station I — Old Council Offices								
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Soot ...	33.43	41.64	36.13	33.70	35.27	47.24	37.04	35.71
Ash and Grit	48.14	93.07	79.82	69.64	63.33	59.08	48.35	50.78
Soluble Solids	105.59	185.88	113.05	100.86	107.88	90.53	122.31	107.70
Total ...	187.16	320.59	229.00	204.20	206.48	196.85	207.70	194.19
								Average
								37.52
								64.03
								116.73
								218.28

Station II — Central Fire Station								
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Soot ...	26.55	38.42	26.51	24.00	25.84	37.62	24.89	25.83
Ash and Grit	39.42	71.99	70.46	59.73	68.13	66.89	47.72	45.25
Soluble Solids	85.61	155.23	107.51	92.90	106.10	95.85	90.58	85.70
Total	151.58	265.64	204.48	176.63	200.07	200.36	163.19	156.78
								Average
								28.71
								58.70
								102.44
								189.85

Station III — Municipal Buildings								
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Soot ...	29.05	38.02	31.11	31.21	29.31	30.37	30.11	27.36
Ash and Grit	31.75	79.90	65.95	53.43	52.05	47.83	40.45	31.29
Soluble Solids	87.34	170.95	100.14	94.49	97.91	89.32	88.73	86.07
Total	148.14	288.87	197.20	179.13	179.27	167.52	159.29	144.72
								Average
								30.82
								50.33
								101.87
								183.02

Station IV — Poole Cemetery									
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Average
Soot	13.62	16.75	17.74	17.73	13.14	14.40	13.50	26.23	16.64
Ash and Grit	17.90	30.76	34.02	28.14	24.15	22.34	21.96	27.28	25.82
Soluble Solids	62.27	117.39	82.86	68.31	63.88	70.53	64.81	71.73	75.22
Total	93.79	164.90	134.62	114.18	101.17	107.27	100.27	125.24	117.68

Station V — Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road									
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Average
Soot	—	—	—	27.98	159.02	163.56	150.88	125.03	144.57
Ash and Grit	—	—	—	26.71	90.11	81.90	76.09	75.62	80.87
Soluble Solids	—	—	—	41.75	68.60	79.66	91.80	90.89	86.01
Total	—	—	—	96.44	317.73	325.12	318.77	291.54	311.45

Note: Station No. V was in operation for 4 months only during 1953 and the figures for 1954 and 1957 are for 11 months only owing to breakage of apparatus.

TABLE III

Sulphur Trioxide, calculated as milligrams per day on an area of 100 square centimeters

Station	I	II	III	IV	V
1950	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.73	—
1951	0.99	1.07	0.89	0.78	—
1952	0.88	0.88	0.79	0.58	—
1953	1.09	1.37	1.06	0.84	2.04
1954	1.11	1.77	1.13	0.84	2.86
1955	0.95	1.18	1.28	0.94	2.09
1956	1.05	1.70	1.35	0.99	2.07
1957	0.98	1.69	1.17	0.85	1.88
Average	1.00	1.33	1.08	0.82	2.19

TABLE IV

Summary of Observations

1957	Rainfall in inches for year	Deposits Tons per square mile for year				SO ₂ 3 mgs. per 100 sq. cms. Daily Average
		Soot	Ash	Soluble Matter	TOTAL	
Station I Old Council Offices, Market Street.	27.80	35.71	50.78	107.70	194.19	0.98
Station II Central Fire Station.	22.45	25.83	45.25	85.70	156.78	1.69
Station III Municipal Buildings.	27.50	27.36	31.29	86.07	144.72	1.17
Station IV Poole Cemetery.	23.71	26.23	27.28	71.73	125.24	0.84
Station V Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road.	20.64	125.03	75.62	90.89	291.54	1.83

Note: Rainfall lost in February at Station V owing to break in rubber connecting tube.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During the year two open-air and one covered sea water swimming baths were available to the public—one Corporation bath and two privately owned baths. All three baths are provided with continuous action filtration and chlorination plants. In the Corporation bath breakpoint chlorination is used to overcome the difficulty of maintaining an effective chlorine residual in all parts of the bath during peak periods. With this system a chlorine residual of from 1 to 2 parts per million is maintained throughout the bath.

During the season 16 routine samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination; the results of these are given in the

table below. The standard used is the Ministry of Health classification for drinking water supplies. In addition, a daily check of residual chlorine in the water was maintained by the baths staff and checked periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

There are also three private (schools) baths in the Borough. All three are open-air baths. One bath is provided with a continuous action filtration and chlorination plant. In the other two, chlorination is by hand dosing. During the year 7 samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination.

Results of samples of water from swimming baths:

<i>Baths</i>	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>
Baths used by public ...	16	16	—	—	—
Private Baths	7	7	—	—	—
TOTALS	23	23	—	—	—

SEA BATHING

Poole Bay contains some 10 miles of bathing beaches. Into the Bay 9 outfall sewers from Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch discharge the sewage of a population of a quarter of a million people, untreated except for disintegration and some slight chlorination. Bacteriological examinations carried out in 1951 showed that at that time there was gross sewage pollution of the water of Poole Bay. The position has deteriorated since then.

The Poole Council has made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to get the neighbouring authorities and the Ministry of Health interested in a joint scheme for the diversion and treatment of the sewage of the three boroughs. However, the three borough councils have agreed in principle to proceed independently with schemes of re-organisation of sewerage which should result ultimately in all sewage being diverted away from the Bay for treatment at sewage disposal works. The schemes outlined on page 22 represent the first stages of the Poole programme to implement this policy.

DISINFESTATION

During 1957, 65 visits were made to dirty or verminous premises. One Council house and 6 private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and were disinfested. In all cases the disinfestation was carried out by the Public Health Department at the expense of the owners or occupiers. The method used was spraying with a standard proprietary insecticide of the Pyrethrum-D.D.T. type. This method has been found to be satisfactory in practice, simple in operation, free from serious smell and relatively cheap.

In order to prevent the spread of infestation to new Council houses, prospective tenants' rooms, bed furniture and bedding found to be verminous are disinfested by spraying, before the date of removal and again on the day of removal. Bedding found to be heavily infested is disinfested by steam or destroyed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, both situated in the Old Town, near the Quay. These can accommodate 49 men (27 and 22 respectively). They were inspected on 79 occasions during the year.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

The method of mosquito control adopted within the area of the Borough is as follows. All major potential breeding grounds are known and these are kept under observation during the period March to September. Where breeding is found to be occurring the water is sprayed with a mixture of kerosene and heavy oil and one per cent. D.D.T. and the treatment repeated at intervals as found necessary. This has been found to be successful in controlling breeding in the potential breeding grounds dealt with. During 1957, 39 major potential breeding areas were sprayed in April, May and June, 12 in July, 11 in August and 13 in September.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice on premises within the Borough, working on the methods laid down by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This service is free to the occupiers of private houses but for business premises the actual cost of labour and materials used is charged.

Throughout the year the "Block Control" system was operated in conjunction with investigation of complaints, i.e. when a complaint was investigated, a survey was made of the surrounding area and the whole area dealt with in one block. In addition a systematic survey of the premises and land in the Borough is carried on continuously and about 25 per cent. of the operatives' time is devoted to this.

Treatment for rat infestations was mainly baiting, but all methods of destruction were employed. The estimate of the number of rats destroyed is based on the Infestation Division's system of calculation, but the number of bodies recovered from the surface shows the figure to be a conservative one, as in the poison baiting system of destruction most of the rats die underground.

During 1957, 433 sewer man-holes and the two sewage disposal works were test-baited without a single "take" being recorded. The test confirms that the sewerage system of the Borough is free from rat infestation.

Treatment for mice infestations was mainly by trapping and in most instances this was done by the occupiers of the premises themselves after instruction and advice by the Rodent Officer.

A summary of the work done in rodent destruction in 1957 is as follows:

Type of Vermin	Council Premises	Private Premises	Business Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
Total No. of visits made by staff ...	1,005	11,317	1,697	136	14,155
Rats					
Total No. of premises inspected:					
(a) on complaint	12	712	131	5	860
(b) on survey	29	4,043	187	64	4,323
Total No. of premises found infested:					
(a) on complaint	13	631	119	5	768
(b) on survey	1	273	96	14	384
No. of premises treated	14	904	215	19	1,152
No. of premises cleared	10	901	210	17	1,138
No. of premises re-treated and cleared	1	100	33	2	136
No. of pre-baits laid	88	5,994	1,057	107	7,246
No. of poison baits laid	52	2,115	609	75	2,851
No. of post-baits laid	12	317	86	14	429
No. of instances where other methods used	—	4	—	1	5
Estimated No. of rats destroyed	32	3,570	780	116	4,498
No. of bodies of rats recovered ...	8	1,350	240	42	1,640
Mice					
No. of complaints received ...	10	85	49	—	144
No. of premises treated	10	85	49	—	144
No. of premises cleared	7	85	47	—	139

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

No outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease occurred in the Borough during 1957, but outbreaks in other districts in the neighbourhood brought the Borough under movement restrictions during the periods 17.9.57 to 16.10.57 and 19.11.57 to 26.11.57. During these periods 40 movement licences were issued.

During the year the existence of Swine Fever was confirmed in one commercial piggery. During the outbreak 8 pigs died on the premises. All the carcasses were removed to the Council's destructor at Waterloo and incinerated.

No cases of anthrax were reported during the year.

There are within the Borough 110 piggeries, many of which are operated on a commercial scale. 171 visits of inspection were paid to these premises during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1926

Marking Orders under this Act chiefly relate to foodstuffs, and to help traders, summaries of the provisions of the orders were circulated to food shops in the Borough.

During 1957, 64 visits were made to shops to check marking of foodstuffs. On 16 occasions it was found necessary to draw shop-keepers' attention to infringements of the Orders, and in each instance this was sufficient to secure proper marking.

FACTORIES

The number of factories registered is 379.

The number of inspections made during the year was 214.

Owing to the shortage of staff it has still not been possible for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out inspections of factories on anything like a satisfactory scale.

Generally no great difficulty is experienced in dealing with nuisances or the remedy of defects.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the following table:

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of :—</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
* (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	36	3	—	—
† (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	336	208	22	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	3	1	—
TOTAL	379	214	23	—

* — Factories in which no mechanical power is used.

† — Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found

(Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	2	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	23	26	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work) ...	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	27	34	3	—	—

OUTWORKERS

During the year lists containing the names and addresses of 28 outworkers were received from factories in the Borough. 9 were resident in the Borough, 19 were resident in other districts and their names and addresses were forwarded to the local authorities concerned. In addition 28 names and addresses of outworkers were received from other local authorities, making a total of 37 outworkers employed in the Borough, all in the clothing trade. In no instance was it found necessary to take any action with regard to unwholesome conditions.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This section empowers the Council, where the Medical Officer of Health certifies that removal is necessary, to take steps to secure the removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises. In order to facilitate action in urgent cases the Public Health Committee has delegated its powers to the Public Health (Legal Proceedings) Sub-Committee, who now have power to authorise the appropriate action to be taken.

In dealing with aged persons in need of care and attention, the general policy is to leave them in their homes as long as possible, providing them with assistance in the form of a home help, a sub-tenant living in with them or the service of regular hot meals. Only when absolutely necessary in their own interests are they removed to an elderly persons' home, institution or hospital.

During 1957, five aged persons were dealt with. Of these, two were allowed to remain at home with help, two were persuaded to enter a home or institution voluntarily and one was removed to an institution under a Magistrate's Court Order.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of Houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 27,837. 239 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1957.

Year	Over £22 R.V.		Under £22 R.V.		Total		Popula- tion	Persons per occupied House
	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void		
1946	5425	49	16117	82	21542	131	76330	3.52
1947	5535	27	16805	64	22340	91	78720	3.53
1948	5596	59	17243	73	22839	132	80480	3.52
1949	5842	50	17616	95	23458	145	81130	3.46
1950	5964	61	17740	84	23704	145	82140	3.47
1951	6035	74	18159	113	24194	187	82958	3.40
1952	6099	97	18546	145	24645	242	83270	3.38
1953	6130	155	18812	201	24942	356	83520	3.35
1954	6348	140	19324	226	25672	366	84540	3.29
1955	6491	150	19812	238	26303	388	85540	3.25
1956	16368	219	10306	187	26674	406	86010	3.22
1957	16748	281	10569	239	27317	520	87440	3.07

New House Construction, 1957

1. Total number of houses completed in 1957 ...	590
2. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes ...	126
3. Total number of houses under construction at 31.12.57 ...	239
4. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes ...	116
5. Number of houses included in Municipal Schemes, approved, but not actually under construction at 31.12.57 ...	10

Council Houses

The number of houses erected by the Council prior to 1946 was 995. During the twelve years, 1946 to 1957 (inclusive) a further 3,267 houses (including 200 "Prefabs") were erected, making the total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1957, 4,262.

Re-housing

	No. of applicants on Housing register at 31 December	New applications received during the year	No. of families re-housed during the year
1946	3,506	2,079	259
1947	3,271	1,068	309
1948	3,346	1,101	465
1949	3,262	947	317
1950	3,056	932	476
1951	2,785	892	419
1952	2,150	901	367
1953	2,570	855	465
1954	2,433	760	307
1955	2,283	582	206
1956	2,217	639	218
1957	2,192	650	254

SLUM CLEARANCE

Progress up to 31.12.57 on Council's five year Clearance Scheme

AREA		No. of Houses	ORDERS MADE			STAGE REACHED
No.	Streets		Date Made	C.P.O. or C.O.	Date Confirmed	
1.	Lagland Street/East Street	27	4.5.54	C.P.O.	24.2.55	Site cleared. Construction of 50 flats in progress
2.	Castle Street/Strand Street/Swan Lane/Blue Boar Lane/Oak Alley	34	4.5.54	do.	24.2.55	Site cleared. For industrial development
3.	Strand Street/Lagland Street/The Quay	14	4.5.54	do.	24.2.55	do.
4.	Lagland Street/Strand Street	15	3.7.56	do.	19.2.57	Rehousing in progress
5.	Castle Street	2	3.7.56	do.	19.2.57	do.
6.	Bell Lane/Caroline Row/Strand Street/Dennetts Lane	30	5.2.57	do.	3.10.57	do.
7.	Castle Street/Strand Court/Strand Street	19	5.2.57	do.	30.8.57	do.
8.	Old Orchard/Lagland Street/Prosperous Street	19	4.6.57	do.	23.12.57	do.
9.	Old Orchard	6	4.6.57	do.	23.12.57	do.
10.	Lagland Street/Waterloo Buildings/Beaconsfield Terrace/Perry Gardens/East Street	51	3.9.57	do.	4.3.58	do.
11.	Skinner Street	7	3.9.57	do.	4.3.58	—
12.	Baiter Street/South Road/Green Lane/Green Road/Victoria Terrace	93	3.12.57	do.	not yet confirmed	—
13.	South Road	16	7.1.58	do.	do.	—
TOTALS		333	—	—	—	—

SLUM CLEARANCE

In 1955, the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposals for dealing with 797 unfit houses by clearance or demolition within the following five years. These proposals were approved by the Minister in 1956 and their implementation is now in progress.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the future development of the Old Town and difficulties experienced in finding suitable accommodation for priority families and elderly persons unwilling to leave the area, progress in the early stages of the scheme, particularly in the rehousing of families and the clearing of sites, has not been as rapid as had been hoped, but the work of detailed survey and representation of unfit houses has proceeded steadily. In 1957, eight areas, comprising 241 unfit houses, were represented to the Council for clearance and compulsory purchase orders were made in respect of all eight areas.

During the next year or two, as demolition and clearance proceeds, a number of sites on the south-eastern side of the Old Town will become available for rehousing and with the early utilisation of these sites it should be practicable to complete the scheme within the five-year period.

The table on page 41 shows the progress of the scheme to date.

RENT ACT, 1957, AND HOUSES IN DISREPAIR

The Rent Act, 1957, only came into operation on the 6th of July, 1957, and it is still too early to say what will be the effect of the Act on the problem of the large number of rented houses which are unfit but are capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost. The Act affects only one of the main causes of unfitness in these houses, that of disrepair; it does not deal with structural defects such as dampness, bad lighting and ventilation, the absence or inadequacy of sanitary arrangements or the facilities for the preparation or storage of food, etc. These will still require action by the local authority under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957, and this is a problem which will require the serious consideration of the Council when the present slum clearance programme has been completed.

One serious weakness of the Rent Act, 1957, is that the list of defects has to be prepared by the tenant and from experience of the applications for certificates of disrepair received so far it appears to be a task far beyond the capacity of most tenants. Often the list is so indefinitely phrased as to make it almost impossible for the Public Health Inspector to compile a certificate of disrepair defensible in a court, while not infrequently the list consists of trivial items to the exclusion of more serious ones. The procedure is cumbersome and a simpler method such as that contained in previous Rent Acts, where the schedule of defects was prepared by the local authority would not only lighten the work of the Public Health Inspectorate but would better achieve one of the principal aims of the Act, namely the maintenance in good repair of controlled houses.

The following table shows the number of applications for certificates of disrepair received in the last six months of 1957 and how these were dealt with.

Rent Act, 1957 — Applications for certificates of disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	131
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...		1
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	125
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	82
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	43
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	46
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...		—
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	69

Housing Inspection

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1957:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...							2,783
(2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...							577
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...						162

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

*** (a) Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...						—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices								
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...							—

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(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		70
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices		
(a) By owners		54
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...		—
* (c) Proceedings under Sect. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		2
* (d) Proceedings under Sect. 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit		—
* (e) Proceedings under Sect. 3 (1) of the Housing Act, 1949, or Sect. 10 (1) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made		7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit		—
4. Dwelling-houses demolished as result of informal action:		
Number of dwelling-houses demolished		8

*Or equivalent sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows :

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Fishmongers and friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Confectioners and sweet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>824</u>

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937, is :

Food factories (sausages, pies and cooked meats etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cooking of hams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Preparation and frying of fish and chips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Preparation and frying of potato crisps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking of shell fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>406</u>

Other than slaughterhouses and ice cream premises, separate records of inspections of food premises registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937 are not kept.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises form a very important part of the duties of the Public Health Inspectors and in 1957, 3,970 visits were made to food premises in the Borough as follows:—

Food

Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589
Meat inspection (slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

Food Premises

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mobile food units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,970

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 came into full operation on 1st July, 1956, and apply to all food premises, including the catering establishments of schools, institutions, hotels and clubs, etc.

Since the introduction of the Council's Clean Food Bye-laws in 1950 very considerable improvements had already been secured in the standard of construction, equipment and hygiene in the food premises of the Borough, but with the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, all food premises are being re-surveyed in accordance with modern conceptions of hygiene and the higher standards envisaged in the new regulations. This work has had to fit in with the already heavy duties of the Public Health Inspectors, but by the end of 1957, 694 premises had been re-surveyed and 345 notices served in connection with the premises. The results so far achieved in the improvement of the premises are summarised in the table below.

Improvement of Food Premises

1. No. of premises dealt with:	1956	1957	Total
No. reconstructed	2	4	6
No. where major improvements carried out	14	25	39
No. where minor improvements carried out	151	124	275
	<u>167</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>320</u>
2. Summary of improvements secured:			
Premises cleansed or redecorated	46	60	106
Washing facilities provided or improved	35	51	86
Cleansing facilities provided or improved	17	37	54
Refrigerated storage provided	13	15	28
Other food storage accommodation provided	8	12	20
Facilities for protection of food provided	25	26	51
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	4	4	8
Other improvements secured	49	29	78
	<u>197</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>431</u>
3. No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed	2	3	5

Milk Supply

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:

Wholesale Distributors	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale and Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	3
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	13
Retail Distributors from outside Borough	...	...	...	...	8
Sellers of bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	125

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders and Regulations

The following licences were granted:

Pasteurised Milk

Pasteurisers' licences	...	...	...	...	4
Dealers' licences	...	...	...	...	13
Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	8
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	125

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Bottlers' licences	...	...	...	...	4
Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	8
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	50

Sterilised Milk

Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	2
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	5

Control of Treatment and Distribution of Milk

Since the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has been responsible for the supervision of milk production and local authorities are now responsible only for supervision of treatment and distribution.

In the Borough, supervision of the milk supply is carried out by the inspection of premises, the checking of plant and methods and the bacteriological examination of the milk.

During 1957, 265 inspections of dairies and plant were made and 608 samples of milk and 37 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination.

Since 1936 it has been the policy of the Council to secure the pasteurisation of all milk sold in the Borough and with the exception of a very small quantity of Tuberculin Tested milk sold by distributors from premises outside the district, all milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised.

By the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952, the sale of milk other than "designated" milk was prohibited in the Borough of Poole as from the 1st November, 1952. It is to be regretted that the Order permits the sale of raw Tuberculin Tested

milk but, as already mentioned, practically all Tuberculin Tested milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised.

23 samples of raw milk were taken from producers in the Borough and sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, for biological (inoculation) tests. 22 of these samples were negative for Tubercle and Brucella abortus, but one sample of milk gave a positive result of Tubercle. The report on this sample was notified to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the animal concerned was traced and slaughtered. In addition 92 samples of raw milks were taken for Ring tests for presence of Brucella abortus. 83 of these were negative but 9 were positive. The 9 positive samples were all obtained from the same herd—3 from 3 bulk samples of the milk, 3 from 5 repeat samples of the milk and 3 from 29 samples from individual cows. As a result of the investigations two of the cows giving positive samples were removed from the herd. The results from the third cow were considered to be due to inoculation.

37 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bottle rinse counts, 28 were satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle), 5 were fairly satisfactory (over 600 but less than 2,000) and 4 were unsatisfactory (over 2,000).

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	Results of Tests					
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	425	424	1	425	Nil	—	—
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised	176	176	Nil	176	Nil	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Sterilised	4	—	—	—	—	4	Nil
Total	608	600	1	603	1	4	Nil

Ice Cream

There are 324 premises in the Borough registered for the sale of ice-cream. These are :

Premises registered for retail sale	...	...	53
Premises registered for retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream only	...	...	271

No premises in the Borough are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream and all ice-cream sold is obtained from one or other of the large firms operating on a national or regional basis. Practically all retailers have changed over to pre-packed ice-cream and only a few shops or kiosks specialising in the sale of ice-cream now sell “loose” or “bulk” ice-cream.

42 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and the results are set out in the table below. The test used is the Methylene Blue reductase test recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Grades I and II are considered satisfactory and Grade IV unsatisfactory.

Samples of ice cream for bacteriological examination

Type	No. taken	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Percentage unsatis- factory
From Retailers—Bulk Ice-Cream	2	2	—	—	—	Nil
From Retailers—Pre-packed Ice-Cream	40	40	—	—	—	Nil
TOTAL	42	42	—	—	—	Nil

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in the ten previous years was: 1947, 27.5; 1948, 12.6; 1949, 4.8; 1950, 4.3; 1951, 2.2; 1952, 2.7; 1953, Nil; 1954, Nil; 1955, 2.47; 1956, 5.26.

35 samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical analysis and all conformed with the standard of not less than 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk solids other than fat prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Details of these samples are given in the report of the Public Analyst on page 53.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

With one exception slaughtering facilities for the area are provided at the Uddens Abattoir, near Wimborne. This abattoir was constructed by the Ministry of Food in 1954 and with the end of rationing it was taken over by the Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District Council, in whose area it is situated, and operated as a public abattoir for an area comprising the County Borough of Bournemouth, the Boroughs of Poole and Christchurch and the Wimborne Urban and Rural Districts.

One private slaughterhouse in the Borough, that at Bushel Mill Farm (previously the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse for the area) is being operated on a temporary licence for the slaughter of pigs for a large food factory in the Borough, pending the construction of a new abattoir at the factory.

During the year 389 spells of slaughterhouse duty were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, during which every one of the 11,195 pigs killed were inspected at the time of slaughter and a detailed examination of the carcasses and organs made.

With the re-introduction of private slaughtering more attention has now to be devoted to the routine inspection of meat in food factories, butchers' shops, etc. In one large food factory 195 spells of inspection duty were carried out during which 6,863 carcasses of beef,

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veal, pork and mutton consigned from slaughterhouses outside the Borough were inspected. In addition, 340 visits were made to butchers' shops and other premises for the inspection of meat.

Carcases Inspected at Slaughterhouse

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed	—	—	—	—	11,195	11,195
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	11,195	11,195
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	11	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2,409	2,409
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	21.6	21.6
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	10	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	503	503
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.58	4.58

Meat inspected at Food Factory

Beef	2,391 carcasses*
Veal	379 „
Mutton	2,496 „
Pork	1,597 „
	6,863 „

*9,566 fore and hind quarters.

Meat Condemned.

Meat	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Unsound	Total Weight
Beef	837 lbs.	554 lbs	1,003 lbs.	2,394 lbs.
Veal	—	15 „	—	15 „
Mutton	—	79 „	84 „	163 „
Pork	2,739 „	2,239 „	1,045 „	6,023 „
Offal	7,888 „	4,207 „	85 „	12,180 „
Total	11,464 lbs.	7,094 lbs.	2,217 lbs.	20,775 lbs.

The total weight of meat and edible offal condemned in 1957 was 9 tons, 5 cwts., 1 qr., 27 lbs.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Arising from the inspection of food in retail shops, etc., 3 tons, 1 cwt., 0 qrs., 9 lbs. of foodstuffs (other than meat) were condemned and surrendered for destruction or salvage for animal feeding stuffs. These comprised :

Tinned foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,097 lbs.
Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products	...	...	...	...	...	...	307 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	904 lbs.
Fats (butter, margarine, cheese, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 lbs.
Dried Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 lbs.
Cereals, flour and flour products	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	— lbs.
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	191 lbs.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6,841 lbs.</u>

The total weight of all food (including meat and edible offal) condemned in 1957 was: 12 tons, 6 cwts., 2 qrs., 8 lbs.

Since the de-control of meat and of livestock slaughtering, the Public Health Department has undertaken the disposal of all condemned meat and other foodstuffs. Carcase meat in suitable condition is sent to a processing firm for conversion to animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Badly diseased meat and all offal is destroyed by burning at the Council's destructor. Wherever possible cereals are disposed of (with suitable safeguards) for feeding to animals, but all other foodstuffs are destroyed by fire.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Analyses of samples of foods and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Bournemouth, who also carries out any special chemical examinations of food, water, etc., required by the Public Health Department.

During the year 313 samples of food were submitted by the Public Health Inspectors to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

All bacteriological examinations of foods required are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Boscombe, Bournemouth, (Director : G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). The facilities for examinations being so readily available, every use is made by the Public Health Inspectors of these aids in their work in food inspection. Examinations carried out by the laboratory include:

Routine bacteriological examinations of milk, ice-cream, soft drinks, shell-fish, etc.

Special examinations of foods for specific pathogenic organisms.

Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and biological tests of milk samples.

Churn and bottle rinses.

Microscopical examinations of specimens from slaughterhouse for identification of disease in meat inspection.

Microscopical examinations of cereals, etc., for mites, etc.

In all, 1,887 samples and specimens of food and water were submitted during the year by the Public Health Inspectors for bacteriological or microscopical examination.

FOOD POISONING

During 1957 only two cases of food poisoning were notified. One of these cases became affected in an outbreak which occurred in another area while the second was an isolated case. The cause of this second case could not be traced and the patient recovered satisfactorily.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, inter alia, repeals and re-enacts with amendments, previous legislation relating to the sampling and analysis of foods and drugs and the action which may be taken in relation to adulterated or irregular samples.

313 samples of foods and drugs were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The tables on pages 68 and 69 give summaries of the samples taken, the results of analyses and notes of the action taken in respect of adulterated samples.

The selective sampling method, in which samples are taken of selected groups of foods, is used, and this accounts for the bulk of the samples, but during the year the practice of regular sampling of food products manufactured in the Borough was continued. Attention was also devoted to the proper labelling of prepacked foods and most of the single samples taken were for the purpose of ensuring that the foods complied with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is the Public Analyst for the Borough, and the section of his report which deals with his work under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is appended:

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 313. Of these, 106 were formal and 207 informal. Eight of the samples, three formal and five informal, were found to be adulterated or irregular. This represents a percentage adulteration of 2.6, which shows a slight improvement on the previous year.

The incidence of adulteration during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	Samples taken	Percentage adulteration
1948	55	12.7
1949	241	11.8
1950	293	4.8
1951	310	5.5
1952	300	3.3
1953	299	8.0
1954	300	1.6
1955	301	3.0
1956	299	3.3
1957	313	2.6

Details of all the samples taken during the year are given in the tables on pages 55 and 56.

Milks. 128 samples of milk, including 24 Channel Islands milk were examined. This represents 41 per cent. of all the samples taken under the Act. One informal sample of milk was found to contain a small amount of extraneous water, which could have derived from a wet container. Two other samples, one formal and one informal, were low in solids not fat, but as the freezing points in both cases were found to be satisfactory the samples were reported as genuine but irregular milk. Two formal samples of Channel Islands milk were found to be below the minimum standard of 4 per cent. of fat.

The average composition of all the samples of milk taken during the year (including the Channel Islands milk) is shown below, and the figures for the previous eight years are given for comparative purposes.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Fat, per cent.	3.57	3.51	3.62	3.60	3.52	3.48	3.58	3.56	3.70
Solids not fat	8.93	8.93	8.86	8.83	8.82	8.79	8.65	8.69	8.72

These results appear very satisfactory and show that there has been a distinct rise in solids not fat since 1955, but it must be borne in mind that 24 out of the 128 samples were of Channel Islands milk.

Cream. Four samples of cream were found to be satisfactory and to comply with the requirements of the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951.

Ice Cream. 35 informal samples of ice cream were taken during the year and all found to comply with the standards laid down with the exception of one sample which had an excess of lead amounting to 1.2 parts per million. A comparison of the figures for the fat content of ice cream samples since 1949 is as follows:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Under 5 per cent.	20	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
5-8	21	7	5	9	14	1	3	6	4
8-10	15	7	6	6	11	11	4	9	9
10-12	2	11	19	4	4	11	17	12	11
12-14	1	0	4	1	0	6	6	4	9
Over 14	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
	59	27	37	21	30	30	30	31	35

The above figures show that a high quality of ice-cream has been maintained throughout the year.

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Ice Lollies. 12 samples of ice lollies were examined during the year. All were satisfactory and did not contain any excess of metallic contamination.

It has become a frequent practice for ice lollies to be manufactured with the addition of ingredients other than sugar, colour and flavouring. In such cases a declaration should be made on the wrapper in compliance with the Labelling Order. Four of these ice lollies examined complied with the statement of ingredients printed on the wrapper, but in the case of two others no declaration had been made.

Soft Drinks. 26 samples of soft drinks (six of which were formal) were submitted for analysis. All were satisfactory and complied with the standards laid down in the Soft Drinks Order. All were free from excess of metallic contamination or preservative.

Sausages, etc. Six samples of sausages (four beef and two pork) were examined. Both pork sausages contained more than 65 per cent. of meat, but one of the samples of beef sausages was deficient in meat to the extent of 12.6 per cent. when compared with the suggested minimum of 50 per cent. for beef sausages.

Other meat products examined with satisfactory results were one sausage roll and two chicken cutlets. All contained a good proportion of meat.

Ten samples of fish and meat paste were submitted for analysis and complied with the Fish and Meat Paste Orders specifying that they shall not contain less than 70 per cent of fish and 55 per cent. of meat, respectively.

Beef Suet. Eight samples of shredded beef suet were examined and did not contain more than the permitted 17 per cent. of flour or any fat other than beef.

Pepper. Ten samples of pepper were found to be genuine.

Vinegar. Eleven samples of vinegar were examined and all found to be genuine malt vinegar, free from metallic contamination and moulds.

All the remaining samples of food listed in this report were found to be satisfactory.

Drugs. 22 various drugs were examined and found to comply with the standards laid down with the exception of one sample of sulphur tablets, in which there was a deficiency of 28 per cent. of sulphur.

Labelling of Food Order. 29 of the samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act were also examined under the Labelling Order and all found to be satisfactory.

In conclusion, I would again refer to the low percentage of adulterated samples, which indicates that a high standard of quality in food and drugs is being maintained.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS,
Public Analyst.

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

	Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adultera- ted or Irregular
Foods					
Beer	5	—	5	5	—
Batter Mix	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	—	—	—	—
Cake & Pudding Mixture	—	7	7	7	—
Chicken Cutlet	—	2	2	2	—
Cream	—	4	4	4	—
Custard Powder	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	6	—	6	6	—
Flavouring Syrup	—	—	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	35	35	34	—
Ice Lollie	—	12	12	12	—
Kraft Dinner	—	—	—	—	—
Kwik Set	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	—	—	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste	4	—	4	4	—
Milk	40	64	104	101	3
Milk, Channel Islands	12	12	24	22	2
Mixaroon	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard, French	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard Sauce	—	—	—	—	—
Pie Filling, orange	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	10	—	10	10	—
Pork Pie	—	—	—	—	—
Rennet, essence of	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages, beef	—	4	4	3	—
Sausages, pork	—	2	2	2	—
Sausage Roll	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks:					
American Cream Soda	1	2	3	3	—
Cherryade	—	—	—	—	—
Clarade	—	2	2	2	—
Cydapple	—	—	—	—	—
Dandelion & Burdock	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Juice	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	3	3	3	—
Limeade	—	—	—	—	—
Grapefruit Squash	—	—	—	—	—
Or-lem	—	—	—	—	—
Orange Drink	2	2	4	4	—
Orange Squash	2	—	2	2	—
Orangeade	—	3	3	3	—
Pineapple Crush	—	—	—	—	—
Soup Mix	—	—	—	—	—
Splendo	—	—	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	—	—	—	—
Suet, beef	8	—	8	8	—
Table Cream	—	—	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	10	—	10	10	—
Whisky	5	—	5	5	—
Drugs					
Aspirin Tablets for children	—	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	3	3	3	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	3	3	3	—
Cod Liver Oil & Malt	—	5	5	5	—
Cough Mixture	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	4	4	3	—
Zinc Ointment	—	4	4	4	—
Total Food and Drugs ...	106	207	313	305	8

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and found to be adulterated or irregular

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
E.11	Milk	F.	Solids not fat low but Freezing point —0.534°C.	Milk genuine but irregular. Dairy informed
D.12	Milk	I.	0.8 per cent. extraneous water. Freezing point—0.520°C.	Investigation at dairy. Source traced and rectified immediately. Subsequent samples satisfactory.
C.26	Ice Cream	I.	1.2 p.p.m. excess of lead	Manufacturer and Local Authority notified. Subsequent samples satisfactory.
A.50	Beef Sausages	I.	12.6 per cent. deficient in meat	Taken up with manufacturer. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
A.51	Milk, Channel Islands	F.	1.2 per cent. deficient in fat	Taken up with distributors. Subsequent sample satisfactory
A.52	Milk, Channel Islands	F.	4.7 per cent. deficient in fat	Taken up with distributors. Subsequent sample satisfactory
D.55 A.96	Sulphur Tablets Milk	I. I.	28 per cent. deficient in sulphur Solids not fat low. Freezing point —0.532°C.	Formal sample satisfactory Milk genuine but irregular. Dairy in- formed

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from a sharp outbreak of Asian Influenza in the latter part of the year, there were no serious incidents.

No deaths resulted from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Measles made its appearance to a moderate extent and generally the illness was mild. Notifications received over the past few years demonstrate the biennial nature of the disease.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1950	82	1954	14
1951	1,469	1955	2,037
1952	360	1956	24
1953	1,611	1957	592

Whooping Cough occurred in a small number of cases. Generally the disease seems to be diminishing in incidence and severity.

In recent years the notifications have been as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1950	449	1954	136
1951	390	1955	122
1952	136	1956	62
1953	302	1957	88

Scarlet Fever, although higher than in the previous two years in its incidence, it proved to be very mild.

Poliomyelitis was notified only once in a small child in paralytic form, but full recovery took place.

Food Poisoning. Reference to this subject will be found in Section E, page 52.

Tuberculosis. In common with other parts of the country, tuberculosis deaths continue to fall although the level of notification remains about the same. Earlier ascertainment and new methods of treatment have contributed to this situation. It is still necessary to regard this disease with the utmost respect and full use made of the diagnostic and preventive facilities provided, namely:—

Hospital Chest Clinics

Mass Miniature Radiography Units

Examinations for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and their
Husbands

School entrants examinations

School leavers examinations and B.C.G. inoculation.

Section F

Notifications and deaths in recent years:—

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	—	52	3
1940	47	13	15	—	39	11
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1950	68	16	39	6	27	3
1951	62	6	36	4	18	2
1952	46	11	28	—	21	2
1953	51	9	34	1	19	1
1954	48	6	42	1	17	—
1955	55	5	35	1	10	1
1956	64	12	50	2	8	2
1957	53	6	36	1	7	2

Notifications and deaths in 1957 by age groups:—

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
5-14	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	7	6	2	1	2	—	—	1
45-64	8	3	—	2	2	1	—	—
Over 65	5	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	31	22	2	4	5	2	1	1

Of the other notifiable diseases no one showed a prevalence that was unusual.

YEARLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES — 1957

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age Unknown
Measles	592	13	119	154	279	15	5	—	7
Whooping Cough ...	88	6	16	23	38	2	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	29	—	—	9	19	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (P.) ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Under 5 years	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over			Age Unknown
Acute Pneumonia ...	50	9	4	8	15	13	1		1
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	2	1	—		—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	36	—	—	—	—	—	36		36
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—		—
TOTAL	804								

Section F

The investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious disease is carried out by the epidemiological section of the Borough Health Department but in addition the Dorset County Council provide investigational and preventive inoculation services.

Preventive inoculation is available for:—

Smallpox
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Poliomyelitis and
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

Table showing preventive inoculations performed:—

Smallpox Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox during 1957.

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
215	342	100	50	707

In addition 111 persons were re-vaccinated.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December 1957 who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date.

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2 years</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>Total pre-school</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>Total School</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>
86	681	728	833	863	3,191	5,817	5,749	11,566	14,757

During 1957, 601 under 5 and 122 aged 5-15 years were immunised, 642 "booster" injections were given.

Pertussis

A total of 715 children were immunised. 632 received either the triple antigen (diphtheria/whooping-cough/tetanus) or the combined antigen (diphtheria/whooping-cough). In 83 cases the straight Whooping-Cough vaccine was used.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

(completed courses of 2 injections given during 1957)

<i>Year Group</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>1943-1946</i>	<i>1947-1957</i>	
4	2,407	2,411

In addition 338 children received 1 injection only. The number awaiting vaccination at 31st December 1957 was 5,871.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Age group 1943-44 in 1957

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. in Age Group</i>	<i>No. tested</i>	<i>No. positive reactors</i>	<i>No. vaccinated</i>
1956	2,207	1,562	242	1,320
1957	1,424	923	124	799

BOROUGH OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Port Medical Officer

On the Health of the Port of Poole

FOR THE YEAR

1957

PART II

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957 (acting as Port Health Authority)

Chairman:

Alderman D. A. HAYNES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. C. HART

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM
G. BRAVERY
J. BRIGHT, J.P.

A. B. HAYNES, J.P.
C. E. S. STOKES

Councillors:

H. R. D. BAILEY
R. BILLETT
Mrs. J. D. COLES
V. A. EVANS

Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.
S. J. POLLARD
Mrs. A. WILLIS

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority:

J. G. HILLIER, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

D. S. PARKEN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Port Health Inspector:

ROBERT LEGGAT, F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Port Health Inspector:

C. B. T. GLOVER, M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer:

G. W. SKEGGS

Senior Clerk: J. WAY

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, acting for the Port Health Authority.

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report as Port Medical Officer of Health for the year 1957.

The report is made in accordance with Article 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations 1935 and 1951. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the Minister of Health has reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 33/52 dated 6th November, 1952, he prescribes the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One requirement of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with asterisk) need only be given in full every fifth year and for the intermediate years only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be included. The full information required in these sections is set out in the annual report for 1955 and therefore this year only changes are recorded.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain C. H. Horn, and the Officers of H.M. Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Health Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat and his Deputy, Mr. C. B. T. Glover, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES HUTTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1958

THE PORT OF POOLE

Constitution of the Port Health Authority

By an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909, a Port Sanitary Authority was constituted to exercise the powers and functions assigned by the Order.

The style "Port Sanitary Authority" was changed to "Port Health Authority" in 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:

"The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Poole aforesaid which lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the eastern boundary of the Borough of Poole to the seaward extremity of the headland known as Standfast Point; together with the waters of the said part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within that part of the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for that part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the said Port under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither."

Port Facilities

Poole is chiefly a cargo port, the majority of the vessels being engaged in the coastal transport of coal, oil and petrol, though there is also a regular traffic in timber from continental countries. During the summer the port is the base for pleasure steamers operating between the local seaside resorts, but this is the only passenger traffic. Fishing is still carried on from the port, though only during the sprat season are landings heavy. The harbour is one of the great yachting centres of Britain, and the building, servicing and repair of yachts and other boats is one of the industries of the port.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,000 feet frontage, i.e.:

Hamworthy Quay	500 feet at 15ft low water ordinary tide
Town Quay	1000 feet at 16ft. „ „ „ „
	1000 feet at 15 to 10ft. „ „ „ „
	500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts).

There are also some 3,500 feet of private wharves, including 1,000 feet of wharfing constructed in 1950 by the Central Electricity Authority for the power station at Hamworthy. All the public quays are serviced by railways. Unloading equipment consists of two 3-ton electric travelling cranes belonging to the Harbour

Commissioners and four electric cranes and two steam cranes belonging to private firms. There are, in addition, two privately-owned coal transporters each capable of dealing with between 1,000 and 1,200 tons of coal per day. Ship repairing facilities include seven yards capable of carrying out repairs to ships and yachts.

There is in the harbour an extensive safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13 feet at mean low water springs and the range varies from about 7 feet at springs to a few inches at neaps. Both the flood and ebb tides run at about three-quarters of a knot at the Bar. At the Haven entrance the maximum is $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots for Brownsea Roads, while in the rest of the harbour 2 knots is seldom exceeded.

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health:—

Office: Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings, Poole.
Poole 393.

Home: 23 Pearce Avenue,
Parkstone, Poole.
Parkstone 4140.

***I. Staff**

Two changes in staff of the Port Health Authority occurred during the year.

Mr. C. A. Trim, Deputy Port Health Inspector, retired on 31st December, 1956, and was succeeded by Mr. C. B. T. Glover, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Poole.

Mrs. B. Burchett, Office Clerk, resigned 31st October, 1957, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Way, Senior Clerk, Public Health Department, Borough of Poole.

II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Table B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	†201	84,181	1	136	1
Coastwise ...	985	362,583	—	156	Nil
Total ...	1,186	446,764	1	292	1

†Does not include yachts.

III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

Passenger Traffic

Number of passengers INWARDS—Negligible.

Number of passengers OUTWARDS—Negligible.

Cargo Traffic

Principal IMPORTS—Timber, coal, grain, animal feeding stuffs, fertilisers, hardboard, wood pulp, oyster shell grit, onions.

Principal EXPORTS—Barley, ball clay, coke, breeze, spent oxide, caravans.

Principal ports from which ships arrive

Channel Isles ports, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg.

French north coast ports, Brest, Rosscoff, Bordeaux, Corunna, Dakar.

Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic in the port.

***V. Water Supply**

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

The water supply for the port and shipping is that from the town mains provided by the Poole Waterworks Undertaking from hydrants on the quay. It is a softened, filtered and chlorinated water of high bacterial purity.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The town supply was sampled every two or three days throughout the year and every sample was reported as "Class I—highly satisfactory".

During the year 20 samples of water were taken direct from the hydrants used by shipping at the quays. Of these samples 12 were reported as Class I, 4 as Class 3 and 4 as Class 4. As the mains supply was beyond suspicion the 8 unsatisfactory results were most certainly all due to surface water contamination of the hydrant boxes and after cleansing and disinfection of the hydrants subsequent samples were satisfactory.

16 samples of water supplies on ships using the port regularly were taken for bacteriological examination. 13 were reported as Class I, 1 as Class 3 and 2 as Class 4. The 3 unsatisfactory samples were all obtained at the same time from one ship and after cleansing and disinfection of the ship's tanks subsequent samples were satisfactory.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Hydrants and hoses are cleansed and flushed and connections disinfected regularly by the Waterworks Undertaking and instructions have been issued that all hydrants and hoses must be cleansed and flushed before each use.

On the quays water hydrants are fixed in boxes at ground level and it is almost impossible to keep the boxes free from road surface water. The replacement of hydrant boxes by fixed standpipes presents many practical problems on open public quays such as is the case at Poole, but with the help of Mr. R. S. Rendle, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, an experimental type of pillar standpipe has been designed and with the agreement of the Water Undertaking and the Harbour Commissioners, one of these pillars will be erected to determine its practicability for this purpose.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control by the Authority.

No motor boats were in use in the harbour during 1957.

***VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952**

No change.

VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital, Nr. Winchester, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital.

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 14 ambulance personnel at this depot is that 10 were last vaccinated in 1957, 1 in 1955, 1 in 1953, 1 is excused further vaccination and 1 has refused vaccination.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available.

Dr. George Chesney, Poole (Resigned 7.2.57).
Succeeded by Dr. A. F. Turner, County Hall, Dorchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Suspected material is sent to :

Dr. F. O. MacCallum,
Virus Reference Laboratory,
Central Public Health Laboratory,
Colindale, London, N.W.9.
Tel. No. Colindale 6041.

*VIII. Venereal Disease

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment for seamen suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided at two clinics as follows:

Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole—
Tuesdays and Fridays 5.0 p.m.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe—
Wednesdays and Saturdays 4.30 p.m.

During inspections of ships inquiries are made as to the presence of venereal disease among seamen and information as to the facilities available for treatment are given to the persons concerned. Printed cards are available for this purpose and display notices are also exhibited in the vicinity of the Port.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

Table D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chicken-pox	Nil	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships
None.

XI. Measures taken against Ships infected with or suspected for Plague
None necessary.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, and Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Health Inspector and the Deputy Port Health Inspector have been trained in deratisation procedure.

1. During routine inspections of ships by the Port Health Inspectors, masters and crew are interrogated as to the presence of rats and the ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship (including the holds) is made by the Rodent Officer who endeavours to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examination. Whenever a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date, or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is carried out jointly by the Port Health Inspector and the Rodent Officer before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.
2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). In no instance were rats found on a ship inspected in the port during the year.
3. Small infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Officer, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's list, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.
4. Every effort is made by the Port Health Inspectors to secure improvement in the rat-proofing of ships where harbourage is found on inspection but, except in the cases of those ships based on the Port, very few opportunities arise for improvement of structures owing to the very short stay in port of the ships.

Table E
Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Category	Number
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with Plague	Nil

The number of rats destroyed during the year in warehouses, etc., on the Quays was 148.

Table F
Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for Ships from Foreign Ports

No. of Deratting Certificates Issued					
After fumigation with		After Trapping		After Poisoning	
H.C.N.	Other Fumigant (State Method)	3		4	
1	2				
Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	
				Total	
				5	
				Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	
				6	
				Total Certificates Issued	
				7	
				33	
				33	

Rodent Control Certificates
One Rodent Control Certificate was issued during the year.

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

Table G
Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections	Nil	24	Abated 8; Outstanding when ship left, 16.
Re-inspections	—	—	—
Re water supplies	—	2	Abated 2
Infectious Diseases	—	—	—
Searches by Rodent Officer	—	—	—
Total	—	26	Abated 10; Outstanding 16

***XIV. Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948**

Shell-fishing is carried on commercially in the harbour on a small scale. In the past takings have been mainly of cockles, with some periwinkles and whelks. Cockles are chiefly obtained in commercial quantities from the southern and western parts of the harbour, areas which routine sampling over the past seven years has shewn to be free from serious pollution. On the other hand, members of the general public frequently gather cockles from the developed and more built-up northern and eastern shores of the harbour where occasional pollution is more likely during periods of heavy rainfall owing to the presence of several sewer storm-water overflows.

Since 1951, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Experimental Station and the Southern Sea Fisheries Committee, several beds of oysters have been cultivated experimentally in the western areas of the harbour and small quantities of the oysters have been sold after purification and bacteriological examination. One research group, the Poole Technical Group, is carrying out experimental work in the purification of oysters in a tank fitted with ultra-violet ray lamps.

Two or three years ago efforts were made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Experimental Station to resuscitate the cultivation of mussels in the harbour. A cleansing tank and a heat treatment plant were established in the area, but after one season's operation these closed down and the project appears to be moribund at present.

Mussels are gross feeders and some of the largest beds are situated in the eastern area of the harbour which may be liable to pollution from the discharge of sewage into Poole Bay. No prohibited area has been prescribed in the harbour but observation and sampling is being maintained to determine the extent of pollution involved. At the same time it is hoped that arrangements will be made with the Southern Sea Fisheries Committee to exclude the eastern end of the harbour from any licences granted for commercial dredging for mussels except for the purpose of relaying, cleansing or heat treatment.

Results of bacteriological examination of shellfish obtained from Poole Harbour in 1957

Shellfish	No. of Samples	Class I Satisfactory		Class II Suspicious	Class III Unsatisfactory	Maximum number of faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish in any sample
		0 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish	1-5 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish			
Cockles	48	30	9	4	5	40
Mussels	28	12	4	4	8	24
Periwinkles ...	18	14	4	—	—	3
Oysters	22	5	10	7	—	10
Total	116	61	27	15	13	77

***XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens.**

Not applicable

***XVI. Miscellaneous.**

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

The Town Mortuary is available near the Quay and no difficulty would arise in arranging burial in one of the Local Authority Cemeteries.

Pollution of the Harbour

The waters of Poole Harbour are subject to some degree of sewage pollution from a number of sources. Probably the principal source is the discharge into Poole Bay of the sewage of the three towns situated on the shores of the bay, but the extent to which this affects the waters of the harbour has not been determined. However, the three towns now appear to be committed to sewerage schemes which will ultimately result in the diversion of the sewage of their areas away from the sea front for treatment elsewhere. The first stages of the Poole and Bournemouth schemes are already under construction.

During the past four or five years the condition of sewage effluents being discharged into Holes Bay from sewage disposal works in the area has given rise to considerable anxiety, but the first stage of the new sewage disposal works at Broadstone was completed and came into operation during 1957, and when the next stage, involving the closure of the existing disposal works at Hamworthy, has been carried out a very considerable improvement in the position can be expected.

A number of other sources of pollution were known or suspected and a committee of technical officers of the Poole Borough and Port Health Authority, the Poole Harbour Board and the Southern Sea Fisheries Committee was formed to investigate these. Already, as a result of the activities of this committee, a number of sources of pollution have been or are being eliminated and others are under investigation.

ANNUAL REPORT

to the

Committee for Education

on the

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

in the

BOROUGH OF POOLE

FOR THE YEAR

1957

PART III

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Report of the Area School Medical Officer for the year 1957

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, 1957

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Vice-Chairman: Councillor Miss J. M. BISGOOD

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The Rev. W. DICKINSON	Mr. J. C. AIREY, M.C.
Mr. E. J. HERRING	Mr. C. L. HARTNELL
Mr. N. J. CLEAVE	

STAFF

Medical:

James Hutton, M.D., D.P.H.
D. S. Parken, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.,
D.P.H.
H. C. Williamson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Kathleen M. Cairns, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental:

W. K. Rimmer, L.D.S., D.D.S. (Resigned 22.4.57)
P. B. Taylor, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G. (Appointed 15.4.57)
J. Eldon, L.D.S. (Appointed 3.7.57)
A. G. Gapper, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 1.7.57)
C. F. Thomas, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Retired 11.1.57)
A. V. Yates, L.D.S. (Transferred to County Area
15.4.57)
D. J. Ryan, L.D.S. (Part-time) (Appointed 25.2.57)

Anaesthetist:

R. W. Adam, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S.,
R.F.P.S., M.D.D. (Part-time) (Appointed March
1957)

Nursing (Health Visitors):

Miss M. M. Kingsbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
(Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse)
Miss H. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss C. Cowley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (Transferred
to County Area 14.12.57)
Mrs. V. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss M. Kelly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss I. Koster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss V. Kusel, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss M. C. Limmer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Mrs. V. Narbett, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss M. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss I. Pittock, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Mrs. M. Stapley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.

Clerical:

Mr. B. J. Fentiman (Chief Clerk)
Mr. C. A. Fox (Senior Clerk in
charge)
Miss J. Beardsell
Miss P. Blundell
(Appointed 16.9.57)
Miss P. E. A. Giles
Miss L. B. Lever
Mr. D. Ratcliffe
Miss P. H. Stevens

} Joint
Appointments

Dental Attendants:

Miss J. E. Allen
Miss G. Forrest
Mrs. E. T. Mattinson

Medical Auxiliaries

Speech Therapist:

Miss S. M. Darbourne, L.C.S.T.

Oral Hygienist:

Mrs. M. Norman

Psychiatric Social Worker:

Miss A. D. Filliter

Consultant Services

These services are provided by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in the local hospitals or in clinics.

SCHOOLS

Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 18 Primary Schools, of which 13, comprising 16 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 5 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 3, comprising 6 departments, are provided by the Church of England and 2 by the Roman Catholic Church.

Secondary Modern Schools

There are 5 Secondary Modern Schools In the Borough.

Grammar Schools

There are 2 Grammar Schools in the Borough — Poole Grammar (Boys) and Parkstone Grammar (Girls).

Private Schools

There are 18 Private Schools in the Borough.

Private schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this section.

Accommodation

	Average Number on Roll during 1957	Average attendance	Percentage attendance
Grammar Schools ...	1,347	1,259	93.5
Secondary Modern Schools	3,070	2,774	90.4
Primary Schools ...	7,696	6,936	90.1
Totals	<u>12,113</u>	<u>10,969</u>	<u>90.6</u>

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICES

No difficulty, or undue delay, is experienced in arranging appointments at the Poole General Hospital with the consultants in the various specialities. Weekly lists of school children discharged are received from both the General and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This information, invaluable in future follow-up and routine examinations, is recorded on the Main School Medical Record Card, thus contributing to the maintenance of a complete medical history.

The close liaison existing between the Health Department and the local Infectious Diseases Hospital, with the resultant early notification of cases of infectious diseases admitted to hospital, facilitates the work of the School Medical Officer in investigation, prevention and control of infectious diseases in schools.

An excellent relationship exists between the local general practitioners and the School Health Service. The family doctor is fully informed of all relevant matters arising during a school medical examination, e.g. defects which the School Medical

Officer considers require specialist's opinion. In such cases the family doctor is given the option of either taking personal action or leaving the examining Medical Officer to make arrangements with the appropriate specialist. The general practitioners, in increasing numbers, have chosen to leave arrangements to the School Medical Officer provided they are "kept in the picture". They are fully informed and supplied with copies of reports received from the hospital. This arrangement seems to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Treatment, domiciliary or other, of acute diseases or other illnesses not requiring specialist treatment, is the responsibility of the general practitioner, and in such cases the parents are advised to see their own family doctor.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurses.
- (4) Minor ailment clinics.
- (5) Special clinics.
- (6) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (7) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (8) Diphtheria immunisation.
- (9) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (10) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, Section 10, state that the arrangements made for the medical (including dental) inspection of pupils attending schools maintained by the Authority shall ensure :

1. (a) a general medical inspection of every pupil on not less than three occasions at appropriate intervals during the period of his compulsory school age and other medical inspections of any pupil on such occasions as may be necessary or desirable:
Provided that there may be fewer than three general inspections for any pupil who attends schools maintained by the Authority for less than the period of his compulsory school age or, if the Minister approves, for all pupils :
 - (b) a dental inspection of every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school as soon as possible after admission and on such later occasions as may be practicable and necessary ; and
 - (c) that the attention paid to the general health and welfare of any pupil who is suffering from a disability of mind or body shall include particular attention to his disability.
2. So far as practicable, the parent of every day pupil shall be given the opportunity of being present at any general medical inspection and first dental inspection of his child.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows :

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to a Primary School.
- (b) During the last year at a Primary School.
- (c) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re-examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examinations may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

Medical Records

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

Result of Medical Inspection

During 1957, 3,363 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these, 1,031 were entrants, 1,008 were in the intermediate age group and 1,203 were "leavers".

Of the 3,363 children examined, 1,412 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding defective nutrition, verminous conditions and dental caries.).

In addition, 11,240 special inspections and 2,130 re-examinations were carried out during the year.

General Condition

Two categories are used in the classification of a child's general condition, namely Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory.

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1957 are as follows:

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Entrant	1,031	1,004	97.38	27	2.62
Intermediate	1,008	992	98.41	16	1.59
Leavers	1,203	1,182	98.25	21	1.75
Additional Periodic Inspections	121	117	96.69	4	3.31
TOTAL	3,363	3,295	97.98	68	2.02

Defects found at School Medical Inspections

	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)		Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers					
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin ...	28	2	45	6	118	11	219	5
Eyes — (a) Vision	30	57	215	43	391	145	54	—
(b) Squint	24	3	16	2	59	8	2	—
(c) Other	12	—	8	4	32	16	125	21
Ears — (a) Hearing	11	22	7	5	28	42	4	—
(b) Otitis Media	10	4	6	1	22	7	—	—
(c) Other	4	2	1	—	10	2	49	22
Nose and Throat	116	145	24	17	180	209	47	—
Speech	16	48	8	5	37	64	3	—
Lymphatic Glands	3	27	1	4	4	43	7	—
Heart	9	8	3	3	18	18	—	1
Lungs	25	10	13	10	52	33	—	1
Developmental — (a) Hernia	4	6	1	1	8	8	1	—
(b) Other	5	20	1	2	10	34	—	—
Orthopaedic — (a) Posture	10	4	29	—	80	8	3	—
(b) Feet	134	64	129	26	482	125	2,753	1,308
(c) Other	40	27	55	6	145	53	31	6
Nervous system — (a) Epilepsy	2	—	6	—	10	—	—	—
(b) Other	1	—	1	2	3	3	—	—
Psychological — (a) Development	1	6	—	2	3	25	36	—
(b) Stability	6	23	5	6	21	47	12	—
Abdomen	7	5	5	4	17	16	—	—
Other ...	21	3	25	5	77	15	854	31

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The past year has been one of many changes in the dental service. For a period there was only one dental officer when only emergency treatment could be carried out. In July, two dental officers were appointed to fill the vacancies and a beginning made in the re-organisation of the service, aided considerably by the appointment of an anaesthetist. This allowed "gas" sessions to be held without the interruption of routine treatment, and gained time for a much more extensive use of the X-ray equipment. There is a large back-log of treatment outstanding and, until there is an increase of establishment, this may be reduced but will be impossible to eliminate; the demand and necessity for dental treatment increasing, as it does, a marked degree each year.

No improvements have as yet been made to the old clinics and the inconveniences and difficulties still remain. The equipment, apart from one new dental chair, requires some renewal and additions to bring it up to comparable modern standards.

My thanks are due to all members of the staff for their loyal co-operation and I can claim we are a happy crew, as shown by the returns.

P. B. TAYLOR, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G.,
Area School Dental Officer.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of pupils inspected:					
(a) Periodic age-groups	...	...	...	4,033	
(b) Specials	...	...	...	518	
(c) Total	...	...	...	4,551	
(2) Referred for treatment	...	...	...	2,013	
(3) Actually treated	...	...	...	1,556	
(4) Attendances for treatment	...	...	...	6,305	
(5) Half-days devoted to:					
(a) Inspection	...	...	...	38	
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	1,032	
(6) Fillings:					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	2,742	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	332	
(7) Extractions:					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	809	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	1,866	
(8) General anaesthetics	...	...	...	890	
(9) Local anaesthetics	...	...	...	1,230	
(10) Other operations:					
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	1,001	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	290	
(11) Regulation appliances	...	...	...	27	
(12) Dentures	...	...	...	20	
(13) X-rays	...	...	...	199	

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944, to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1957, 180 children were examined for fitness for employment and a certificate of fitness was issued in the case of 178. 2 children were considered unfit.

In addition 12 children were examined for fitness to be employed in entertainments and a certificate of fitness issued in each case.

CLASS BY CLASS INSPECTION

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be overlooked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious diseases.

During these rapid surveys 25,560 individual examinations were carried out during 1957. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 142 children were found to be infested with head lice and arrangements were made for their treatment at home, at a minor ailment clinic, or, in severe or persistent cases, at the special cleansing centre.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

As a rule complaints of a minor nature only are treated at the minor ailment clinics. Children who require treatment outside the scope of the clinic are referred to their family doctor, the appropriate special clinic or to the general hospital.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held as indicated in Section B, page 16.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics In 1957 were as follows :—

				<i>No. of children</i>	<i>No. of attendances</i>
(1)	Old Town	...	...	43	159
(2)	Branksome	...	...	106	152
(3)	Hamworthy	...	...	184	405
(4)	Henry Harbin	...	...	18	41
(5)	Broadstone	...	...	59	90
(6)	Kemp Welch	...	...	88	151
(7)	Trinidad	...	...	58	83
(8)	Sylvan	...	...	56	112
				612	1193

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Allment Clinics during the year :—

Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Eyes	(a)	Vision	...	...	...	...	47
	(b)	Squint	...	...	...	...	2
	(c)	Other	...	...	...	...	125
Ears	(a)	Hearing	...	...	...	...	2
	(b)	Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	—
	(c)	Other	...	...	...	...	49
Nose or Throat			...	...	...	...	29
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cervical Glands			...	...	...	...	7
Heart and Circulation			...	...	...	...	—
Orthopaedic	(a)	Posture	...	...	...	...	1
	(b)	Flat foot	...	...	...	...	1
	(c)	Other	...	...	...	...	30
Psychological	(a)	Development	...	...	...	...	1
	(b)	Stability	...	...	...	...	7
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	854
TOTAL							1185

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

The number of remedial cases in the Poole Schools increased as a result of a Foot Survey carried out by the School Health Department during 1957. In Primary Schools alone, there was a 36 per cent. increase.

A considerable amount of selection was necessary to ensure that the most urgent cases were admitted to the school remedial classes and when this was impossible parents were seen and advised regarding home exercises. This selection has been completed in the primary schools.

Many schools were able to increase the number of remedial classes but in some it was necessary to supplement the teaching by the appointment of a part-time remedial teacher who will visit the schools.

ASTHMA CLINIC

In view of the increased work involved, the Remedial Organiser requested that, in order to have more time available for supervision of the school remedial classes, she should be relieved of the asthma clinic. This clinic was commenced by her eight years ago and has fulfilled a definite need. The work, which has been interesting and rewarding, will now be continued by a Physiotherapist employed part-time for two sessions weekly. It will, therefore, be possible to reduce the waiting list considerably.

During the year thirty cases were admitted to the clinic and eighteen were discharged.

H. M. SEBESTYEN.

Remedial Exercises Organiser.

SPECIAL CLINICS

During 1957 special clinics were held as follows:

Child Guidance Clinic

Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Tuesday and Thursday at 2 p.m.
Wednesday at 9.15 a.m.

Speech Clinic

Herbert Carter School,
Blandford Road, Hamworthy.
Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Thursday at 10 a.m.

Monday at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Friday at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Asthma Clinic

Burlea Towers,
55 Parkstone Road, Poole

Thursday at 2 p.m.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

During 1957 we have seen a total of 187 Poole children at the Burlea Towers Child Guidance Clinic. This is the largest number we have ever seen in one year. Of these 62 were new cases, the rest having been carried forward from the previous year.

It has not been possible to close as many cases this year as in previous years, consequently the total number of children who remain under observation or treatment is now 150, which again is considerably higher than any previous year. This extra case burden still has to be carried with the same number of psychiatric and psychiatric social worker sessions. The proportion of new children investigated for whom diagnosis and advice to the referring agency was all that was needed, has dropped considerably to 16 per cent., corresponding to this the proportion needing some form of treatment has risen to 70 per cent. This of course puts very much greater strain upon the treatment resources.

The position for diagnostic interviews remains very satisfactory and we have no long waiting list for preliminary interviews. The waiting list for intensive psychotherapy is, however, longer this year. The shortage of psychiatric social worker's time has still been our biggest problem during the year, as one psychiatric social worker has continued to have to cover the whole of the County of Dorset as well as the Borough of Poole. We have still, therefore, been unable to do anything like enough for the parents who need help with the less serious problems, which do not need intensive psychotherapy. We have hopes that this position may be rectified during the coming year.

This clinic not only serves Poole but the surrounding County areas and a considerable number of children are seen here from Wareham, Swanage, Blandford, Ferndown and similar areas, for diagnosis and treatment. The total number of attendances of children during the year has been 557.

During the year we have continued to receive the help, interest and co-operation of school medical officers, general practitioners, teachers, other social workers and administrative staff, which has made all aspects of the work much easier to carry out.

The figures appended refer entirely to children who live within the Borough of Poole.

W. H. WHILES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,
Consultant Children's Psychiatrist.

Child Guidance Service — 1957

Total number of children seen during 1957	...	...	187
Carried forward from 1956	...	...	125
New children seen during 1957	...	...	62
Children awaiting investigation on 31.12.57	...	...	7
Cases closed during 1957	...	...	37
Total number of children under observation or treatment on 31.12.57	...	...	150

Analysis of new cases investigated during 1957

Sources of referral of new cases

School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	25
General Practitioners and Hospital	...	...	...	...	19
Education Officer and Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	6
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	2
Other sources	...	...	...	...	9
					62

Problems for which children were referred

Behaviour problems	...	...	...	...	21
Nervous symptoms	...	...	...	...	27
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	10
Speech problems	...	...	...	...	3
Special advice	...	...	...	...	1
					62

Age Groups

Pre School age	...	...	...	...	7
Infant School age	...	...	...	...	9
Junior School age	...	...	...	...	24
Secondary School age (Modern)	...	...	...	...	13
„ (Grammar)	...	...	...	...	9
					62

Recommendations made of new cases

Still under investigation	...	...	...	...	7
Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	...	...	10
Superficial treatment	...	...	...	...	28
Intensive treatment advised	...	...	...	...	15
Residential treatment advised	...	...	...	...	2
					62

Children under intensive psychiatric treatment during 1957

Carried forward from 1956	...	...	...	...	13
Commenced treatment during 1957	...	...	...	...	16
Closed satisfactorily adjusted during 1957	...	...	...	...	5
Closed improved	...	...	...	...	1
Closed unco-operative	...	...	...	...	4
Carried forward to 1958...	...	...	...	...	19

Analysis of all cases closed during 1957

Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	...	...	12
Transferred to other agencies	...	...	...	...	2
Removed to other areas	...	...	...	...	4
Satisfactory adjustment after C.G. treatment	...	...	...	...	12
Improved but not entirely satisfactory	...	...	...	...	4
Unco-operative or unsatisfactory response	...	...	...	...	3
					37

SPEECH CLINIC

The failure to appoint an additional speech therapist as recommended in the 1956 survey resulted in the number of sessions allocated to Poole remaining at 5 per week. This meant, automatically, that children in need of treatment, were having to wait for as long as a year before being seen at the clinic. The waiting list which stood at 250 at the end of 1956, was reduced to 213 at the end of this year. As there were new cases being referred constantly during the year, this number was to be expected. Of the 129 children classified in the survey as being in urgent need of treatment, 52 remained to be seen at the end of 1957.

33 cases were carried forward from the previous year and 39 new cases admitted, making a total of 72 children treated during 1957. In addition to that 34 children were seen for advice only.

Owing to the large number of cases waiting treatment it has not been possible to do regular school visits. Contact with the schools has been maintained by telephone.

The following tables show the type and number of speech defects treated and discharged during the year.

S. M. DARBOURNE, L.C.S.T.,
Speech Therapist.

Analysis of Defects treated during 1957

Articulation defects	...	...	...	...	42
Stammers	...	...	...	...	30
Total				...	72

Details of Cases Discharged during 1957

Articulation defects:

Speech normal or improved	...	...	...	...	16
Under observation	...	...	...	...	0
Other reasons...	...	...	...	...	4
Total				...	20

Stammers:

Speech normal or improved	...	...	...	...	13
Under observation	...		...	...	1
Other reasons	...	...	...	...	2
Total				...	16

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped Pupils are defined in the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1953, as pupils who require special educational treatment, by reason of their being:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind | (f) Epileptic |
| (b) Partially sighted | (g) Maladjusted |
| (c) Deaf | (h) Physically Handicapped |
| (d) Partially deaf | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | (j) Delicate |

A handicapped pupil for whose education at school arrangements are made by the Authority shall be educated :

- (a) if he is blind or deaf, whether or not he also falls within some other category of handicapped pupils, in a special school unless the Minister otherwise approves ;
- (b) if he is not blind or deaf, in a special school or an ordinary school as may be appropriate in his case.

The Education Act of 1944 places on the Education Authority the responsibility of ascertainment, examination and classification of educationally subnormal children. The accepted figure of educationally subnormal children, requiring special educational treatment, is 10% of the school population. 8-9% can be absorbed into the ordinary school system with special educational treatment either in an ordinary class or in a special class. About 1.2% will need education in a special school—1% in a day special school, and 0.2% in a residential special school.

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1957, and the numbers on the register on the 31st December, 1957 are as follows:

				<i>Ascertained in 1957</i>	<i>Total on Register 31.12.57</i>
Blind	...	...	...	—	4
Partially sighted	...	...	...	—	3
Deaf	...	...	...	—	7
Partially deaf	...	...	...	1	7
Delicate	...	...	...	—	—
Educationally sub-normal				35	164
Epileptic	...	...	...	—	—
Maladjusted	...	...	...	4	13
Physically Handicapped	...			9	16
				49	214

Of the 35 educationally subnormal pupils examined during the year, 13 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school, 20 for admission to a day special school, and 2 for admission to a residential special school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

4 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be still handicapped.

9 pupils were examined and recommended for supervision after leaving school in accordance with Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944.

17 were examined in accordance with Section 57 (5) but were not deemed to require supervision after leaving school.

6 children were found to be ineducable during the year and reports were issued in accordance with Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

40 children were examined but were found to require no special educational treatment at present.

Handicapped pupils in special schools

Category	No. at end of 1956	Admitted during 1957	Discharged during 1957	No. at end of 1957
Blind	3	—	1	2
Partially sighted	3	2	2	3
Deaf	6	3	1	8
Partially Deaf	3	1	2	2
Delicate	2	—	1	1
Physically Handicapped	1	4	1	4
E.S.N. (Residential)	11	4	2	13
E.S.N. (Day)	38	10	11	37
Maladjusted, includes Pen- withen Hostel	6	2	3	5
Epileptic	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	73	26	24	75

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During 1957, 171 school children appeared before the Juvenile Court charged with various offences such as larceny, burglary, wilful damage, etc., excluding minor traffic offences.

At the end of 1957 there were 20 children from the Borough in approved schools, an increase of 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following notifiable infectious diseases occurred in school children during the year. The incidence at all ages is shown for comparison. Comparable figures are also given for the year 1956.

	1956		1957	
	School Children	All Ages	School Children	All Ages
Haemolytic streptococcal infection—				
Scarlet Fever	9	11	20	29
Erysipelas	—	3	—	3
Measles	6	24	294	592
Whooping Cough	28	62	40	88
Pneumonia	4	24	4	50
Poliomyelitis	1	2	—	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

122 school children who had not been immunised in infancy received their first inoculations after entering school. 485 school children who had been previously immunised received "reinforcing" doses, which are recommended about every four years in order to keep the immunity at a high level.

Regular immunisation sessions are held at the various clinics in the Borough, but where possible special sessions are held at the schools to prevent the ordinary school routine being interrupted unduly.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year. The figures for the preceding four years are also given for comparison.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number of children who were immunised for the first time—					
Under school age	669	1036	595	342	601
School Age	122	164	69	151	122
Number of school children who received a "Reinforcing" dose	1030	1259	587	1719	485

INFESTATION

A clinic is available for the treatment of scabies and head infestation. 27 school children with persistent or severe head infestation attended for treatment, making a total of 55 attendances. 3 school children made 12 attendances for scabies treatment.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Close co-operation exists between the School Health Service and the Special Services Section of the Education Department. In addition most of the Head Teachers have shown a keen interest in the health of the pupils under their care and have been most helpful in making arrangements for medical inspections.

There is also close liaison with the School Attendance Officers, who frequently bring to the notice of the School Medical Officer cases of prolonged or frequent absence due to illness. Many special examinations and investigations are carried out at the request of the School Attendance Sub-Committees.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

The local inspector of the Society keeps in close touch with the School Medical Officer's Department. The Society deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. Furzey, the local inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

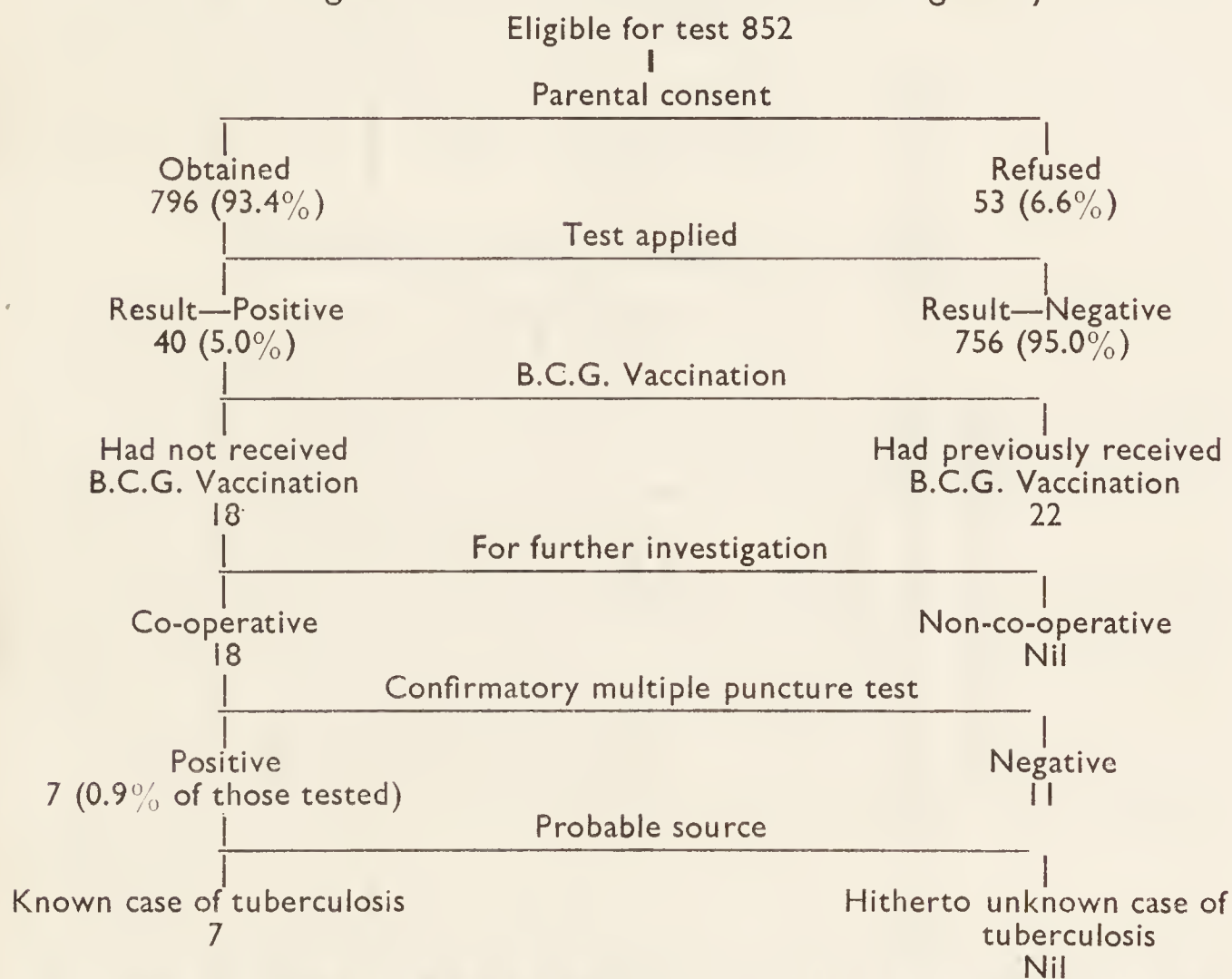
TUBERCULIN TESTING

The tuberculin jelly testing of children on their entry to school was continued during the year. This test is incorporated with the routine medical examination of the five year old pupils, parental consent being obtained prior to the application of the test.

Dr. Clark, the Chest Physician, is most co-operative and investigates all positive reactors with their contacts, in an endeavour to discover the probable source of infection.

The Health Visitor, after visiting the homes of all children showing a positive reaction, completes a domiciliary report giving the names of all contacts, a copy of this report being sent to the Chest Physician for action.

The following shows the results obtained during the year 1957:



B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

During 1956 routine B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old school children, which had previously been carried out by staff based at County Hall, was undertaken by staff of the Poole Area Health Department. Children in attendance at private and maintained schools were included in the scheme and vaccination sessions held in the school medical rooms, except in the case of pupils from the smaller private schools who attended a convenient clinic.

In 1956 all pupils born in 1942 and 1943 (and in the case of Poole Grammar School the 1941 group whom it had not been possible to include in previous sessions) were included in the scheme. All children whose parents had consented were given a preliminary Mantoux test (1 in 1,000), usually on a Tuesday, and the result read the following Friday when all negative reactors were vaccinated.

During 1957 the 1944 age group, together with absentees from previous years and the remainder of the 1943 group attending private schools were offered vaccination, the 1 in 1,000 Mantoux test being replaced by the much speedier Multiple Puncture test using the Heaf gun.

SCHOOL CHILDREN
ROUTINE B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS
STATISTICS

Year	Children born during	Number in age group	Number of acceptances	Number tested	Number of positive reactors	Number vaccinated	Re-tests from previous age groups (Pre-vaccination only)			
							No. for re-test	Number tested	Number positive	Number vaccinated
1956	1941	110	78	78	18	60	20	9	1	8
	1942	1,065	721	718	213	605				
	1943	1,032	770	766	111	655				
1957	1943	114	64	55	6	49	27	27	8	19
	1944	1,310	883	868	118	750				

PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During an average day of the year (October), 88 per cent of the school children, attending maintained schools, took their daily allowance of one-third of a pint of milk, and 90 per cent of those attending non-maintained schools.

The daily average number of mid-day meals provided was 5,415. In certain cases of financial hardship meals are provided free of charge and in 1957 the total number of such meals provided was 64,263.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT

During the year 37 teachers and other staff were given medical and X-ray examinations.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No. 249, 36 entrants to training colleges were examined.

SCHOOL FOOT SURVEY — POOLE

(Summary Report)

Introduction

During 1957 a foot survey was carried out of children in attendance at maintained schools in Poole, the primary objective being to determine the need or otherwise for the services of a chiropodist in the School Health Department.

Subsidiary aims included the determination of other foot defects that might require reference to the orthopaedic clinic or for remedial exercises at school or at home, the type and state of repair of footwear, and the condition of socks and stockings.

Every local authority school in the Borough was visited, and 10,600 (87.6 per cent.) of the children on the registers were inspected.

Findings

The total number of children who could benefit from treatment by a chiropodist was found to be 205 (1.9 per cent.). With the exception of those suffering from simple corns, adequate treatment is provided at the hospital out-patient department, by private doctors, or at the school minor ailment clinic, so that a chiropodist would in fact provide only an alternative form of treatment. Of the 77 children noted to have corns, hospital treatment is available for only the few with severe lesions. The remainder were simply instructed regarding their footwear, etc.

The detecting of 69 plantar warts, for which treatment was immediately instituted, should go a considerable way to alleviating much discomfort for several months, not only in the present sufferers, but also in those children to whom the infection might have spread. It is of interest to note that the Poole incidence of 0.66 per cent. throughout all the schools in the Borough is similar to the latest published figures available of the East Anglian Survey (1954) where 0.65 per cent. of children were so infected. Both surveys showed the higher incidence in girls than boys and an incidence which increased with age in both sexes.

The present survey resulted in the finding of 402 children who had defects severe enough to warrant attendance at the hospital orthopaedic department, and the majority of these have now attended and had various forms of treatment advised by the specialist. If this was the sole achievement of the survey it would have undoubtedly been worthwhile.

With minor foot defects, such as valgus ankles, hallux valgus, etc., there is undoubtedly a wide divergence of opinion between the pathological and the innocent forms of the conditions. The aim of the examining medical officers was to include for remedial exercises only those conditions which in their opinion would both benefit from them and which were severe enough to justify inclusion. It is recognised that other persons might well come to different conclusions. An analysis of the figures for Primary schools show an increase of 36 per cent. in the number of children needing remedial exercises as a result of the survey. The treatment of these children is a problem of no small magnitude.

Evidence that the Poole figures may be on the conservative side is offered by the Manchester Survey of 1954, when in attempting to find cases suitable for their chiropody clinic they found an incidence of 34 per cent. of Hallux Valgus in 528 children. This extract from the Health of the School Child 1954-55 does not specify the sex or age group, but on the assumption that it applies to senior girls—the age group most affected here—comparison with the Poole figure of 11.3 per cent. shows a detected incidence three times greater in Manchester.

1,665 children (15.7 per cent.) were found to be wearing incorrect types of footwear. 307 children (2.9 per cent.) were found to be wearing footwear in need of repair, and 64 children (0.6 per cent.) were wearing unsatisfactory socks.

Conclusion

The survey showed that although there is not as much foot trouble in Poole as in some other areas there were discovered many defects for which some form of treatment was needed. It was therefore considered to be worthwhile in spite of the magnitude of the operation which took up so much time and which meant in effect that other work was temporarily deferred. It is evident that there is, at present, no special need for the services of a chiropodist, since adequate treatment is available.

APPENDIX

Personal Health Services in the Borough of Poole

With the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Personal Health Services, which were formerly carried out by the Poole Borough Council, passed on the 5th July, 1948, to the Dorset County Council as the Local Health Authority. The Annual Report of the County Medical Officer, Dorset, deals with these services throughout the County and includes the statistics relating to the Poole Area. As, however, for many years the Medical Officer of Health, Poole, has given details of these services in his Annual Report, the following statistics relating to the Personal Health Services are included to preserve continuity of records.

The Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority is responsible inter alia for the following Health Services which are personal as distinct from the environmental services provided by the Poole Borough Council.

- Section 21 Health Centres
 - „ 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children
 - „ 23 Midwifery
 - „ 24 Health Visiting
 - „ 25 Home Nursing
 - „ 26 Vaccination and Immunisation
 - „ 27 Ambulance Service
 - „ 28 Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
 - „ 29 Domestic Help Service
 - „ 51 Mental Health

STATISTICS

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Clinics. There are 14 Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough where in 1957, at a total of 554 sessions, 2,681 children made 20,154 attendances. Of these attendances 12,744 children were under one year and 7,410 were between one and five years.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics. A combined Ante- and Post-Natal Clinic is held once a month at Market Street Clinic, the number of patients attending being 30.

Midwives' Ante-natal Clinic, commenced in August 1954, have grown in popularity. In 1957 at 269 sessions, 740 new cases made a total of 3,298 attendances.

The Ante-natal Clinic at Poole General Hospital registered 858 patients who made a total of 4,617 attendances.

The Post-natal Clinic at Poole General Hospital was attended by 389 patients with visits numbering 548.

Contraception. 488 women attended this clinic during the year and were given advice and instruction in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1408 of 1934. 841 attendances were made.

Dental Treatment. The details regarding the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years are shown in the following tables:—

The tables below show in detail the dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and for young children in 1957. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a general technician.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers	103	86	54	37
Children under five ...	113	87	61	22

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	General Anaesthetic	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Other Operations	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
								Com- plete	Par- tial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	157	16	141	12	1	112	9	12	11
Children under five	71	38	48	2	3	62	—	—	—

Day Nursery. In the one day nursery in Poole 50 places are provided for the children of widowed, single, separated or divorced women, who must work to support their children.

Midwifery

During 1957 there were 11 Domiciliary Midwives employed in Poole by the Dorset County Council under the Poole Area Supervisor of Midwives.

There were 1,204 deliveries among Poole mothers; of these 605 were delivered at home and 599 in hospital.

Details of Midwives' Clinics are shown above under Ante-natal Clinics.

Health Visiting

There were 11 Health Visitors working under a Superintendent Health Visitor.

Home Nursing

The Dorset County Nursing Association as agents for the Dorset County Council undertake district nursing duties in the Poole Area.

Vaccination and Immunisation. Details are given in Section F, page 60.

Ambulance Service

Details are given in Section B, page 16.

Domestic Help Service

During the year the Poole Area Domestic Help Organiser supplied help to 423 cases, 46 domestic helps being employed. These domestic helps worked a total of 40,625 hours during the year.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The N.S.P.C.C. has a full-time Inspector for the Poole and East Dorset Area. The Health Department has always found the Society's Inspector very ready to co-operate in cases of medical neglect, and most helpful in following up such cases, and in dealing with difficult and careless parents. During 1957 the Inspector dealt with 115 cases. The number of children concerned in these cases was 287.